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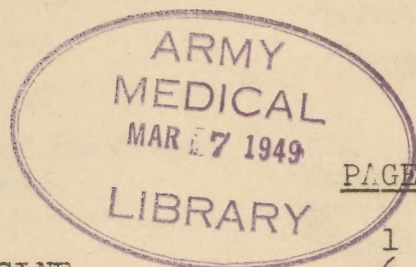
No. 111

For Period

7 - 13 February

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## SECTION I

## GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

10 - 15 January

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Jan. 10	Kai-hatsu No. 15	Re: Field-examination of accounting.	Governors, Yamaguchi & Hiroshima Prefectures	Chief Accounts Section
Jan. 12	Kai-hatsu No. 25	Re: Disbursement after expira- of the fiscal year.	Governor, Chiba Prefecture	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Jan. 11	I-hatsu No. 29	Re: Duty hours of the Govern- ment personnel.	All directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau national hos- pitals and national sanatoria	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Jan. 11	I-hatsu No. 30	Re: Expenses under Article 15, paragraph 3 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.	All directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau and national hospitals.	"
Jan. 11	I-Hatsu No. 34	Re: Survey and report on dental fixtures being actually kept by the nation- al hospitals and the nation- al sanatoria, and report on conditions on receipt of distribution and use of precious metal for dentists.	All directors, national hospital and national sanatoria	"
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Jan. 12	Yo-hatsu No. 38	Re: Record of preparations on preventive inoculation against tuberculosis.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
Jan. 12	Yo-hatsu No. 39	Re: Record on preventive inoculation.	"	"
Jan. 13	Yo-hatsu No. 40	Re: Investigation into skin test on the clonorchis patients.	Director, Health De- partment, Okayama Pref.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau



Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Jan. 10	Ei-hatsu No. 28	Re: Execution of survey on national nutrition condition for the fiscal year 1949 - 50.	All Prefectural Governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Jan. 10	Ei-hatsu No. 31	Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on collection of commodities necessary of license for business and on destruction of illegal commodities.	"	"
Jan. 12	Ei-hatsu No. 39	Re: Suspension of use of mouse-typhoid germ for extermination of wood-mice.	"	"
Jan. 12	Ei-hatsu No. 41	Re: Allotment of cement for repairing and improvement of public wells and drains.	"	"
Jan. 12	Ei-hatsu No. 42	Re: Special distribution of candies for laborers in clean-up work for the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
Jan. 12	Ei-hatsu No. 44	Re: Keeping of tire and tube for the trucks for clean-up work.	All governors of prefectures (except Tottori, Ehime & Miyazaki Prefs.)	"
Jan. 13	Ei-hatsu No. 51	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on restoration of water-works damaged by flood.	All prefectural governors.	"
Jan. 13	Ei-hatsu No. 53	Re: Designation of the hot-spring area.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
Jan. 14	Ei-hatsu No. 54	Re: Public works in connection with water works and sewerage for the fiscal year 1948 - 49.	All Prefectural governors.	"

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Jan. 12	Yaku-shu No. 17	Re: Amendment of the Temporary Regulations on Restriction of Construction, etc.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
Jan. 10	Yaku-hatsu No. 28	Re: Allotment of acetic acid for the demanders for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
Jan. 11	Yaku-hatsu No. 33	Re: Investigation into quantity of gas demanded for industry.	"	"
Jan. 12	Yaku-hatsu No. 41	Re: Designation of sulfanylamide, etc.	"	"



Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Jan. 12	Yaku-hatsu No. 47	Re: Investigation into finance and accounting of business enterprises.	All Prefectural Governors	Director Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Jan. 13	Yaku-hatsu No. 51	Re: Determination of allotment of sugar as a medical article by demander for the latter half of the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
Jan. 14	Yaku-hatsu No. 57	Re: Collection of preventive inoculation liquor and its quantity for re-examination.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Jan. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 26	Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular amount of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 27	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the regular amount of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Jan. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 28	Re: Excessive payment beyond the regular amount to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Live Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Jan. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 29	"	"	"
Jan. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 30	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on guidance for operation of the social work agencies.	Governors, Miyagi & Pref.	"
Jan. 11	Sha-hatsu No. 32	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948 - 49.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Jan. 12	Sha-hatsu No. 34	Re: Field examination of business affairs on relief of disaster-damages by wind and flood in Kanto and Tohoku Districts.	Governors, Gumma & 2 other prefs.	"
Jan. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 35	Re: Questions on the Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association Law.	Governor Tottori Pref.	"
Jan. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 36	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular payment on expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nara Pref.	"



Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Jan. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 37	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular payment on expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 38	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Jan. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 39	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the regular payment of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Chiba Pref.	"
Jan. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 40	Re: Allotment of a number of points on clothings for relief of the sufferers from a flood.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Jan. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 41	Re: Allotment of india-rubber tube for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governors, Iwate & 4 other prefs.	"
Jan. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 43	Re: Allotment of coke for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Hyogo & another prefs.	"
Jan. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 49	Re: Special allocation of LARA relief commodities.	Governors, Aomori & 6 other prefs.	"
Jan. 13	Sha-hatsu No. 51	"	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Jan. 14	Sha-hatsu No. 54	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.	Governors, Saitama & 2 other prefs.	"
Jan. 14	Sha-hatsu No. 55	Re: "	Governors, Shizuoka & another pref.	"
Jan. 14	Sha-hatsu No. 56	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
Jan. 10	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 6	Re: Providing LARA milk.	All prefectural governors.	"
Jan. 11	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 7	Re: Allotment of timber under No. 13 of the outline on co-ordination of demand and supply of timber.	"	"
Jan. 13	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 8	Re: Special distribution of clothings for winter to the persons requiring relief.	"	"



Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Jan. 13	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 9	Re: Questions on the Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association Law.	All governors of prefectures (except Tottori Pref.)	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Jan. 10	Ji-hatsu No. 6	Re: Partial amendment of the minimum standards on the child welfare agencies.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Children's Bureau
Jan. 10	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 61	Re: Application for national grant-in-aid on expenses to be disbursed for measures under the Child Welfare Law (for the fourth quarter) in the fiscal year 1948-49).	"	"
Jan. 12	Ji-hatsu No. 16	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of the child welfare agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
Jan. 12	Ji-hatsu No. 17	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on equipments of a child welfare agency (the home for juvenile training and education) for the fiscal year 1948-49).	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Jan. 12	Ji-hatsu No. 18	Re: Special allotment of cement for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Fukui & Ishikawa Prefs.	"
Jan. 14	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 5	Re: Investigation into the present situations of the child welfare centers.	All Prefectural governors	"
Jan. 14	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 6	Re: Presentation of the list on the actual numbers and the actual allowances of both the personnel of local government to engage in child protection and the child welfare officials.	"	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Jan. 10	Ho-hatsu No. 3	Re: Change of insurance rate of the health insurance administered by the Government.	"	Director, Insurance Bureau
Jan. 13	Ho-hatsu No. 4	Re: Operation of health insurance, welfare pension insurance and seamen's insurance business, and re-organization of national health insurance business.	"	"



Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Jan. 10	En-go No. 15	Re: The baggages to be carried back by JO-SOSHUN.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	Director, Repatria- tion Relief Bureau
Jan. 10	En-but-su No. 24	Re: Sale of necessities kept by Repatriation Relief Agency.	Governors, Tokyo & 3 other prefs.	"
Jan. 11	En-shi No. 25	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenditure necessary for the nation-wide simultaneous investigation in connection with business fund loan.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
Jan. 12	En-go No. 33	Re: The third investigation into the assets left by Loochooans.	"	"
Jan. 12	Ichi-fuku No. 2620	Re: Forwarding the copy of notice to every governor on registration of the undemobilized.	All chiefs, Service Sect., pre- fectural governments.	Director, Demobiliza- tion Bureau
Jan. 14	Ichi-fuku No. 2625	Re: Disposition of the bodies sent back from the Philippine Islands, (No. 2).	"	"
Jan. 10	Hatsu-so No. 16	Re: Registration of the undemobilized etc.	All Prefectur- al governors.	President Repatria- tion Relief Agency
Jan. 11	Hatsu-so No. 17	Re: Spread of procedure of business affairs pursuant to enforcement of the Specific Unrepatriated Personnel Allowance Law.	"	Vice- President Repatria- tion Relief Agency

## SECTION II

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Suspension of Immunizations

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin Nos. 104, 106, 110, Yohatsu 104 dated 25 December 1948 subject, "Re-assay of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations," and PHJG 86 dated 28 December 1948, subject, "Suspension of Use of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations".

Every effort has been made to re-assay all vaccines and other biologic products and to release them for use at the earliest possible date. Certain lots of vaccines and sera have been re-assayed and officially released by the Ministry of Welfare (see Incl #4). The products which have been officially released may be utilized in the prevention, control and treatment of communicable disease. It will be noted however, that the number of different products and quantities thereof are at present small and are, with few exceptions, for emergency use only. The ban on the use of vaccines and sera, until re-assayed, is still in effect and full scale resumption of the immunization program is not yet anticipated.



Vaccines and other biologic products which have passed assay or re-assay by the National Institute of Health and officially released by the Ministry of Welfare since 1 January 1949 may be used, however, it is emphasized that the provisions of PHMJG 86 and Yo-Hatsu 104 are still in effect and will remain in effect until the program for investigation of biologic laboratories, correction of deficiencies and re-assay of all vaccines and biologic products has been completed. It is therefore necessary that Military Government Health Officers maintain vigilant surveillance over this program in order to insure that no Japanese produced biologic products are used unless they have been assayed or re-assayed by the National Institute of Health and officially released by the Ministry of Welfare since 1 January 1949.

Normally the Ministry of Welfare will notify the prefectural health departments (Governors) as the various lots of the different products are released.

As the amount of vaccines and biologic products released is still small, it is suggested that publicity concerning the resumption of immunizations be kept to a minimum for the time being. When the program has been completed, Military Government teams will be notified and wide publicity will be given to the full scale resumption of the immunization program at that time.

#### Availability of Vaccine

Reference Weekly Bulletin Nos. 105, 106 and 110, above subject.

The typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine for which distribution was previously reported as being made to eight regional offices is, instead, being distributed to all prefectural health departments. The quantities are proportionate to the populations of the respective prefectures. Following this initial distribution of typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine, additional vaccine passing re-assay will be held by the Ministry of Welfare for filling requisitions from prefectures where special needs arise. Until further notice, typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine will be used only for immunizations of community contacts where typhoid occurs, and will not be used for routine immunizations as called for in Article 12 of Preventive Vaccination Law #68, 1948. The source and lot numbers of re-assayed subject vaccines permitted for use and the distribution plan are listed in the Supply Section of this bulletin. (see Incl #5).

#### Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel

The last three of the special one-week training courses for key personnel from the Model Health Centers will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo during the month of March, as follows:

Dental Hygiene	March 14 through 19
Communicable Disease Control and Laboratory	March 22 through 28

The individuals in charge of these activities in the prefectural Model Health Centers should attend in order to be brought up to date concerning policies and procedures in carrying out these functions in the health center program. Since the course for laboratory workers will deal with techniques to be employed, the principal person who actually does such work should be sent rather than the person who may have nominal charge of the laboratory. Official announcements concerning these courses are being sent to Prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare.



## Health Center Administration

The purpose of having a model health center in each prefecture is twofold, (1) To serve as a model for guidance in the organization and operation of other health center districts within the prefecture and to train personnel for other health center districts; (2) As the first properly organized health center district in each prefecture it should efficiently service the public health needs of the health center district in which it is located. All other health center districts should be similarly organized and operated as rapidly as available funds and personnel will permit.

It is quite logical that a model health center must maintain the high standards upon which it was originally organized and operated if it is to fulfill its mission. It is regrettable that some of the model health centers have already slipped back into the old ways and are consequently not meeting the objectives outlined above. It has been noted that the state of tidiness and cleanliness is not up to standard in some cases. In others, too much attention is paid to the clinical aspects of the program and not sufficient attention is given to field work. In still other cases the model health center has not established regular work or clinic schedules which has resulted in an unbalanced program and inefficiency. Only feeble attempts to improve the public health program are being made by some health centers.

Cleanliness, tidiness and orderliness and business-like methods are a must in every model health center. One certainly cannot expect the personnel from other health centers to gain the proper conception of what a model health center should be and do unless the model health center sets a good example. In view of the above, Military Government Health Officers should exercise vigilant surveillance over the model health centers with a view to maintaining them as true models for, (1) Service to the health center district; (2) Demonstration of how a model health center should be organized and operated.

### SECTION III

#### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Post Graduate Courses

The attached curriculum (Incl #1) outlines the content of the one-year Public Health Nurses' Post Graduate Course. This is to be used as a planning guide.

Inclosure No. 2 outlines the content of the one-year Midwifery Post Graduate Course. This is also to be used as a planning guide.

### SECTION IV

#### SUPPLY DIVISION

##### Production

A total of 3,932 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 30 January - 5 February.

During the period 30 January - 5 February, 48,372 lbs. of 10% DDT and 11,000 gals. of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 128,200 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 50,235 gals. of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and factories of 3,317,293 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 676,741 gals. of 5% DDT spray.

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of liquid chlorine for chlorination of water by the water treatment plants and by the



prefectures, for the period January, February and March, is included in Inclosure No. 3. Allocation tickets were mailed on 27 January by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities and towns concerned. At the same time, the Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectural health office of the breakdown of allocations to the cities and towns within the given prefecture.

The total quantity allocated for this period, January - March, is a reduction below the quantities allocated for the previous quarters of the Japanese Fiscal Year 1948. This reduction was necessitated by the critical shortage of fuel and power adversely affecting the production of liquid chlorine. Corresponding reductions, therefore, in prefectural and water treatment plants allocations, were necessary.

#### Distribution

At the present time distribution procedures encourage prefectural allocation of the full quantity of controlled medical items which are allotted to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare. Some prefectures may find it practical to maintain a small reserve of allocated medicines to meet emergencies; there is no objection to this procedure. Other than for this emergency reserve, allocation certificates should be issued to cover the total amount allocated by the Ministry in order to maintain a rapid flow of the finished goods from manufacturers to consumers, with no stock piling along the way. It is considered most desirable to have all the goods available purchased by consumers rather than stocks of goods unsold because tickets have not been issued.

#### Re-assay of Biologics

Reference is made to Preventive Medicine Section of this bulletin which discusses the various aspects of the re-assay of biologics program that is under way. As stated therein, various vaccines have been re-assayed and found to meet minimum standards. Inclosure No. 4 "Released Re-assayed Biologics" lists those vaccines which have passed re-assay, by lot numbers, manufacturers' names and quantities. Of these biologics which have passed re-assay, distribution of TAB vaccine is being made as shown in Inclosure No. 5. The other biologics are being kept for issue by the Ministry of Welfare according to requests received from the prefectures in keeping with the quantities available.

This practice will be followed in the future and prefectures will be notified by the Ministry of Welfare as to releases of biologics.

#### Distribution

During the period 30 January - 5 February 8,160 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 12 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Dusters	Knapsack Sprayers	Semi-Auto. Sprayers	Hand Sprayers
Iwate		130	14	
Yamagata		250		
Ibaraki		4		
Tokyo		1		
Fukui	24	6		
Osaka	200			
Wakayama		15		
Okayama				50
Tokushima			20	
Ehime		50		
Fukuoka			50	
Kagoshima		2		
	224	458	84	50



## SECTION V

### NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

#### Firearm Authorization for Narcotic Agents

To clarify inquiries regarding the authorization of Japanese Narcotic Agents, with power of arrest, to carry small arms, Law No. 328, passed by the Diet 10 December 1948 is quoted:

"The following Article shall be added next to Article 52 (Law No. 123 of 1948).

"Article 52-2. The Minister of Welfare shall designate narcotic agents from among the Narcotic Control Officers of Tokyo-To, Hokkaido and each prefecture, within the limit of 250 persons in total.

"2. Under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Welfare, narcotic agents shall take charge of entering, inspecting and removing as authorized by this Law as well as the Taima Control Law (Law No. 124 of 1948) and other matters concerning the enforcement of these laws, and be authorized, as judicial police officers prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to perform their duties in respect to the offences concerning narcotic or taima and also the offences prescribed in Chapter 14 of the Penal Code (Law No. 45 of 1907).

"3. Narcotic agents may perform their duties outside the area of their prefecture.

"4. Narcotic agents shall be authorized to carry with them small arms in the exercise of their duties.

"In Article 53, "Narcotic Agent" (Mayakutosei-shuji) shall read "Narcotic Agents" (Mayakutorishimari-in).

#### Supplementary Provisions

"The present Law shall come into force as from the day (January 1, 1949) when the Law for Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 131 of 1948) is enforced."

Instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare, 21 January 1949, regarding the carrying of small arms include the following:

- a. Narcotic agents are responsible for the custody of the pistol and ammunition.
- b. The pistol shall be carried in a holster.
- c. The pistol shall not be loaded except when required in the performance of duty.
- d. The pistol shall be used only when necessary, principally for self-defense.
- e. When the pistol is discharged in the performance of duty, the Ministry of Welfare shall be notified immediately.
- f. Pistols and ammunition shall be kept in a locked cabinet when not carried in the performance of duty.



g. Loss of arms shall be reported immediately to the Ministry of Welfare.

### Illicit Narcotic Trafficking

Increase in the illicit traffic in heroin, morphine and cocaine in Japan during the past three to four months, with two cases of smuggling to the United States resulting in the arrests of several defendants, has been called to the attention of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare. Instructions regarding better enforcement have been given and all information among enforcement agencies coordinated in order to smash mushrooming gangs of peddlers and couriers who smuggle the narcotics into Japan.

## SECTION VI

### WELFARE DIVISION

#### Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign

It is estimated that final results of the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" campaign will be available on or about 4 March.

The most recent report, compiled as of 10 February, reflects a total of ¥1,071,877,947.64 raised (collections, including pledges) towards the national goal of ¥1,175,450,000.00 or 91.2% of quota.

The progress of the "Joint Fund" campaign on a prefectural level, reflecting goals, amounts raised, last date of reporting, completed drives and fund distribution status, is given below:

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Received	Date Re- ported	%	Remark
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	74,489,254.00	27 Jan.	106.4	(1)(2)
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,244,438.77	20 Jan.	102.2	(1)(2)
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 Dec.	100.2	(1)
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 Jan.	75.0	
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,346,656.20	27 Dec.	103.5	(1)
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,250,361.81	31 Dec.	101.3	(1)(2)
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,590.93	25 Dec.	107.7	(1)(2)
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,883,222.81	27 Jan.	99.1	(2)(3)
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	21,117,734.36	25 Jan.	100.6	(1)(2)(3)
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,104,876.00	10 Jan.	90.7	(4)
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,740,608.00	31 Dec.	100.9	(1)(2)
Chiba	25,000,000.00	18,102,470.61	31 Dec.	72.4	
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,580,574.77	31 Dec.	70.8	(2)(3)
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	50,447,110.24	29 Jan.	72.0	(2)
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,546,478.58	20 Dec.	101.9	(1)(2)
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,087,437.89	31 Dec.	100.7	(1)(2)(4)
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	13,018,795.98	10 Jan.	100.1	(1)(2)
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,872,742.16	25 Jan.	114.4	(1)(2)
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	1 Feb.	100.0	(1)
Nagan	30,000,000.00	28,572,675.15	23 Jan.	95.3	(2)(3)
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,859,227.58	24 Jan.	104.3	(1)
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,861,574.41	25 Jan.	104.3	(1)(2)
Aichi	66,000,000.00	68,688,628.10	15 Jan.	104.1	(1)(2)(3)
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,503,535.36	31 Dec.	102.5	(1)
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 Dec.	100.1	(1)
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	27,754,369.09	1 Feb.	55.5	
Osaka	85,000,000.00	80,753,453.95	24 Jan.	95.0	
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	48,611,904.00	1 Feb.	81.0	
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 Dec.	100.0	(1)
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	9,052,434.81	27 Jan.	95.3	
Tottori	9,000,000.00	6,282,426.76	30 Jan.	69.8	
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,950,715.54	10 Jan.	99.5	(2)



Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 Dec.	96.4	
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	31 Dec.	100.0	(1)
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	21,320,000.00	20 Jan.	82.0	
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	10,945,012.00	25 Dec.	73.0	
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 Dec.	100.0	(1)
Ehime	25,000,000.00	22,103,187.04	19 Jan.	88.0	
Kochi	13,000,000.00	11,387,568.00	28 Dec.	87.6	
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	52,151,733.19	19 Jan.	104.3	(1)(4)
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,547,135.66	15 Jan.	100.4	(1)(2)(3)
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	10,306,809.00	31 Jan.	51.3	
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	21,156,114.00	7 Feb.	100.7	(1)
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,534,024.00	20 Dec.	103.0	(1)(4)
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 Dec.	114.1	(1)(2)(3)
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	15,039,498.00	25 Jan.	88.5	(4)
Total	1,175,450,000.00	1,071,877,947.64		91.2	

Remarks: (1) Goal attained.  
(2) Compilation completed.  
(3) Distribution completed.  
(4) 1st distribution completed.

### Community Chest Conferences

A two-day conference (3-4 February) of Community Chest prefectural officials (volunteer chairman and paid executive directors) was held at the Japan School of Social Work, Harajuku, Tokyo.

The conference was given over to a review of the recent (1948-1949) "Joint Fund" campaign (Community Chest - JAPCROSS) and making preliminary plans for the 1949-1950 fund campaign.

The selection of the Directors of the Central Committee, Community Chest, was also announced. The representatives selected to serve for the next 12 months are as follows:

#### Nation-wide

<u>Name</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Bunjiro Kotake	Hokkaido	Auditor, Chamber of Commerce
Kiyomasa Sakurada	Aomori	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Masabumi Ube	Iwate	Pres., Morioka Chamber of Commerce
Kiyoshi Takahashi	Miyagi	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Konosuke Kyono	Akita	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Sadaji Shiota	Yamagata	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Tokuzo Yui	Fukushima	Merchant
Gentarō Arai	Ibaraki	Merchant, Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Shiko Sekiguchi	Gumma	Mayor, Maebashi
Kuraji Matsumoto	Saitama	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Nobuyoshi Takahashi, M.D.	Chiba	Director, Narita Red Cross Hospital
Ryutaro Takahashi	Tokyo	Pres., Chamber of Commerce
Yoshinobu Soyeda	Kanagawa	Businessman
Saburo Murata	Niigata	Mayor, Niigata
Shotaro Yauchi	Toyama	Chairman, Mayor's Council
Yoji Naoyama	Ishikawa	Director, Chamber of Commerce
Eitaro Nomura	Fukui	Member, Prefectural Assembly
Genichi Ikeya	Yamanashi	Member, Prefectural Assembly
Kyuzaeon Matsushashi	Nagano	Businessman
Jinkichi Watanabe	Gifu	Member, House of Councillors
Yahachi Kawai	Shizuoka	Member, House of Councillors
Tsunejiro Miwa	Aichi	Pres., Chamber of Commerce
Tesshin Shibata	Mie	Chairman, Prefectural Buddhist Association



Kakuzaemon Takeuchi	Shiga	Lawyer
Kozo Tsubota	Kyoto	Businessman
Michisuke Sugi	Osaka	Pres., Chamber of Commerce
Juzo Enami	Hyogo	Businessman
Seikichi Higashi	Nara	Minsei Iin
Yasukichi Uchida	Wakayama	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Zenichi Murakami	Tottori	Director, Prefectural Federation of Social Agencies
Yasuo Tsunematsu	Shimane	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Tomisaburo Hashimoto	Okayama	Former Mayor of Okayama
Hideichi Sugimoto	Hiroshima	Chairman, Textile Guild
Ryoichi Matsumoto	Yamaguchi	Member, Prefectural Assembly
Ryujiro Uezaki	Tokushima	Businessman
Takeo Yamaguchi	Kagawa	Chairman, Mayor's Council
Momozo Watanabe	Ehime	Member, Prefectural Assembly
Yoshitaka Yamamoto	Kochi	Member, Prefectural Assembly
Masaji Yamawaki	Fukuoka	President, Chamber of Commerce
Hatsutaro Tsuru	Saga	Mayor, Hyogo-mura
Kansuke Wakiyama	Nagasaki	Pres., Chamber of Commerce
Seisuke Okubo	Kumamoto	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Keiji Aragane	Oita	Speaker, Prefectural Assembly
Kirimine Yokoyama	Miyazaki	Councillor, Assn. for Repatriates
Josuke Shiraogawa	Kagoshima	Councillor, Assn. for Repatriates

#### National Headquarters Area - Tokyo

<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Represented</u>
Shigezo Tsukamoto	Legislative
Sozaburo Chikira	Economics
Motonori Nakamura	Industry
Kawakishi Matsuoka	Labor
Masazumi Ando	Religion
Teizo Toda	Education
Tetsuo Furugaki	Radio
Masanori Ito	Press
Itsuo Kanda	Press
Tadashi Hasebe	Press
Shoji Yasuda	Press
Taisuke Fukuda	Press
Nozomu Nakagawa	Social Work
Hideo Aoki	Social Work
Taiichi Hara	Social Work
Iemasa Tokugawa	Government (National)
Yoshisuke Kasai	Government (National)
Chujiro Kimura	Government (National)
Tokuo Kojima	Government (National)
Masao Kambe	Government (Prefectural)
Jintaro Yoshizawa	Government (Prefectural)
Yasunori Yamaguchi	General
Shunzo Yoshizaka	General
Soichi Saito	General
Tamaki Uemura	General
Yoko Matsuoka	General

#### Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc., (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan" since the arrival of their first shipment of "gift" packages in July 1948 through 31 January 1949:



a. Food

Total packages received		19,979
Packages damaged	2,733	
Packages delivered	10,430	
Packages in process of delivery	4,273	17,436
Total packages on hand available for delivery		2,543

b. Woolen

Total packages received		3,012
Packages damaged	9	
Packages delivered	2,269	
Packages in process of delivery	734	3,012
Total packages on hand available for delivery		xxxxxx

(Note: Standing orders for 763 packages)

c. Blanket

Total packages received		1,144
Packages damaged	10	
Packages delivered	521	
Packages in process of delivery	318	849
Total packages on hand available for delivery		295

d. Knitting

Total packages received		1,008
Packages damaged	5	
Packages delivered	252	
Packages in process of delivery	460	717
Total packages on hand available for delivery		291

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

The Volunteer Service's (production) final report covering disposition made of the 176,852 "Ditty Bags" received from the American Red Cross is given below:

a. Ditty Bags received		176,852
Ditty Bags ripped (for garment making)		174,485
Ditty Bags in stock		2,367
b. Ripped Ditty Bags (cloths)		174,485
Sent to Iwate Chapter (Disaster Relief)	5,000	
*Made into garments	139,105	144,105
Ripped Ditty Bags in stock		30,380

\*Garments, reference sub-paragraph c, below.



c. Garments (children's) made

24,465

Sent to Chapters

23,027 23,027

Garments in stock

1,438

Note: The following garments other than the children's listed above, were also made:

Skirts	6	Tabi covers	320 prs.
Pants	146	Sandal bags	7
Drawers	127	Clog thongs	230 prs.
Jackets	30	Shopping bags	15
Hoods	239		

The 23,027 children's garments produced by the Volunteer Services (production corps - Tokyo), reference sub-paragraph b, above, have been distributed to the prefectures listed below:

Prefecture	Children's Garments	Prefecture	Children's Garments
Iwate	3,500	Ibaraki	350
Miyazaki	500	Kanagawa	300
Saga	800	Shizuoka	150
Nagasaki	800	Yamaguchi	200
Ishikawa	2,000	Ehime	400
Fukui	12,000	Tokyo	27
Chiba	2,000		

Total garments: 23,027

#### Medical Social Work Course

Final arrangements have been made regarding the three-month medical social work course to be given at the Japan School of Social Work, 266, 3 chome Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. This course is sponsored by the Japan Social Work Association in cooperation with the Social Affairs, Medical Affairs and Disease Prevention Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare. The course begins 10 April 1949 with the tuition set at ¥200 a month. The deadline for applications is 20 March 1949.

Health Centers, national hospitals and other public agencies requiring the services of medical social workers are encouraged to recommend to the Governor, for possible scholarship assistance, personnel now employed or who may be employed. Applications are encouraged from individuals interested and final selection of candidates will be made on basis of qualifications and references.

#### Group Work Course

Applications for the group work course to be given by Miss Sullivan at the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo, 14 through 25 March 1949 will be accepted until 25 February 1949. They should be sent to the Selection Committee, Group Work Course, c/o Central Social Work Hall, No. 266, Harajuku 3 chome, Shibuya Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, Tel. Akasaka 1318. The following information is required with the application: Age, sex, education, statement regarding group experience either as a member or a leader, (including age of children in the group and circumstances) and a statement regarding the use which the applicant intends to make of training provided by this course. Application is to be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from the government office, school or institution to which the applicant is associated and if not employed, by a responsible person who can give a reference. The tuition fee is ¥200 and those who are not within commuting distance will have to make their own arrangements regarding board and room.



# Public Assistance Report - December

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following totals for the month of December. Figures for November 1948 and December 1947 are shown for purpose of comparison.

	1948 December	1948 November	1947 December
Persons - Institutional	140,284	143,940	138,623
Persons - Non-institutional	1,703,941	1,690,576	2,702,650
Total persons	1,844,225	1,834,516	2,841,273
Assistance - Cash	627,365,281	579,688,317	399,638,024
Assistance - Kind	20,226,497	18,906,809	39,704,857
Total	¥647,591,778	¥598,595,126	¥439,342,881

## Prefectural Public Assistance Report December

Prefecture	Persons		Relief Expenses	
	2 Institu- tional	3 Non-institu- tional	4 In Kind	5 Cash*
Hokkaido	13,591	59,173	494,620	33,632,330
Aomori	1,643	28,997	123,893	10,252,122
Iwate	869	37,988	26,261	12,283,163
Miyagi	1,513	43,200	5,530	10,926,091
Akita	982	42,494	142,276	15,903,556
Yamagata	1,010	24,309	369,171	7,696,703
Fukushima	735	50,775	260,997	19,173,107
Ibaraki	1,184	35,631	420	8,179,167
Tochigi	1,045	22,655	18,206	7,649,371
Gumma	4,598	34,672	40,388	11,935,495
Saitama	1,350	41,259	291,600	14,889,319
Chiba	2,794	35,699	20,000	10,797,566
Tokyo	16,575	106,760	-	58,368,542
Kanagawa	4,871	40,843	58,397	22,799,529
Niigata	9,568	55,778	15,752	16,549,364
Toyama	1,162	26,843	-	9,123,773
Ishikawa	1,243	25,566	24,100	7,766,645
Fukui	433	19,193	1,750	7,199,178
Yamanashi	491	21,136	-	6,056,755
Nagano	3,025	43,023	482,598	15,995,148
Gifu	2,055	30,509	864,002	9,852,451
Shizuoka	5,029	44,543	1,844,176	15,348,809
Aichi	7,219	60,028	-	21,038,885
Mie	1,222	34,954	-	13,361,928
Shiga	594	25,397	-	6,969,736
Kyoto	3,316	46,337	6,896,658	17,356,858
Osaka	9,231	59,808	161,847	30,986,429
Hyogo	5,603	75,968	213,794	28,534,703
Nara	690	19,787	-	7,888,678
Wakayama	385	28,354	35,544	8,691,856
Tottori	1,034	16,714	660,460	5,241,747
Shimane	755	23,499	-	8,905,950
Okayama	3,609	38,859	125,582	13,904,670
Hiroshima	3,514	42,397	183,744	21,474,011
Yamaguchi	9,470	30,839	1,864	13,511,567
Tokushima	1,969	27,193	-	8,895,948
Kagawa	2,005	22,310	1,025,399	6,203,297
Ehime	1,803	33,453	23,665	11,629,570
Kochi	616	20,718	-	7,116,071
Fukuoka	2,064	41,922	5,038,920	6,466,622



Saga	1,884	18,987	88,091	7,222,465
Nagasaki	1,209	33,866	10,169	12,390,298
Kumamoto	1,743	35,561	177,563	12,676,635
Oita	1,232	20,748	-	6,151,987
Miyazaki	1,502	26,476	499,060	7,391,941
Kagoshima	1,849	48,720	-	10,805,821
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Total	140,284	1,703,941	20,226,497	627,195,857

\*After deductions for repayment.

## SECTION VII

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### General

The projected program for issuing Technical Bulletins incorporating guide sheets was a subject of discussion at the recent conference of IX Corp Welfare Officers. The desirability of such an approach was confirmed in the experience gained in utilizing the bulletin on National Health Insurance, issued in December 1948. The material has served effectively as a training aid and an operating medium. Future releases are planned to include copies of Cabinet and Ministerial Ordinances incorporating enforcement regulations, procedures and forms. They will also include indexes where feasible.

An index to the National Health Insurance Law is now being prepared for issuance and efforts are being directed to obtain sufficient copies for distribution of the National Health Insurance Enforcement Regulations which were released in the Official Gazette of 15 August 1948.

## SECTION VIII

### MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
90	2/12/49	Plan to Enlarge Advisory Committee on Vital Statistics.	No	B

Note: The plan to increase the members of the Advisory Committee on Vital Statistics and to which no objection was offered by PH&W.

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

7 Incls:

1. Public Health Nursing Curriculum
2. Curriculum for School of Nursing.
3. Allocation of Liquid Chlorine for Water-works and Sewerage for January, February, March 1949.



4. Released Re-assayed Biologics.
5. Distribution of Re-assayed TAB Vaccine.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 5 February 1949.
7. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, for the Five-Week Period Ended 29 January 1949.

(No restricted annex in this issue.)



## PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING CURRICIUM

### (A Guide - to Content of Courses)

#### 1. Public Health and Preventive Medicine

This course should discuss the following topics:

##### a. Public Health Organization - Public Health Laws.

An explanation of the organization and administration of public health programs under national, prefectural and local auspices and the public health laws governing these programs;

##### b. Vital Statistics.

A study of the collection, analysis and interpretation of vital statistics and other epidemiological data with consideration to populations (their age, occupation, social and economic status, etc.) and the relationships of such factors to public health and social welfare;

##### c. Environmental Sanitation.

A study of environmental sanitation with consideration to safe water and food supply, rodent control, sewage disposal, housing conditions etc.;

d. A consideration of the preventable diseases (acute CD - TB - VD - Trachoma - Parasitic diseases - leprosy etc.) with emphasis on the epidemiological aspects and specific programs of their prevention and control;

##### e. Child Health.

A study of the growth and development of the child and principles of child hygiene with emphasis on the preventable diseases of infancy and childhood;

##### f. Adult Health.

A study of adult health with special consideration of preventive measures in common diseases of adulthood - cancer, diabetes, heart conditions; etc.;

##### g. Health Education.

An introduction to health education with emphasis on educational and informational programs and projects used in national and community health programs.

#### Instructor

The major part of this course should be taught by a doctor of public health. He may ask specialists in the various fields to give some of the lectures but he should be responsible for the content and continuity of the course.

#### 2. Public Health Nursing, Principles and Practices.

This course should include the following subjects:

a. A summary of the history, development and fundamental principles of public health nursing;

b. A discussion of the organization and administration of public and private nursing agencies and of generalized and specialized nursing programs;

c. A study of the public health nurse, her preparation and responsibilities;



d. A discussion of the use of lay participation in public health nursing programs and

e. An understanding of the relationships with community groups and with prefectural and national health and social agencies.

#### Instructors

This course should be taught by one of the qualified public health nurse instructors of the Public Health Nursing School. She may ask other specialists to give some lectures but she should be responsible for the content and continuity of the course.

### 3. Special Fields in Public Health Nursing

This course should discuss the following topics:

#### a. Maternity - Infant and Preschool.

A study of antepartum, intrapartum, postpartum and infant and preschool services in the public health program with emphasis on the functions of the midwife and public health nurse in these services;

#### b. School Health

A study of the development, organization and trends of school health with emphasis on the essentials of a good school health program and the functions of the nurse in this program; an effort should be made to correlate the principles of public health nursing to the field of school health;

#### c. Industrial Health.

A study of the organization and administration of health services within industry and the principles underlying the practice of the nurse working in industrial programs; an effort should be made to correlate the principles of public health nursing to the field of industrial health;

#### d. Communicable Diseases

A study of the nursing aspects of communicable diseases (Acute conditions, Tuberculosis, Venereal disease, Trachoma, Parasitic Disease, Leprosy, etc.) with emphasis on the functions of the Public Health Nurse in prevention and control of these diseases; and

#### e. Non-Communicable Diseases

A study of such non-communicable problems as orthopedic conditions, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, etc., with emphasis on the functions of the public health nurse in the prevention and control of these conditions.

#### Instructor

This course should be taught by one of the qualified public health nurse instructors of the Public Health Nursing School. She may ask other public health nurses to give some lectures but she should be responsible for the content and continuity of the course.

### 4. Nutrition

This course should include the following;

a. The essentials of an adequate diet with particular emphasis on its importance in the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease,

b. The nutritive value of common foods,

c. Special diets.



- d. Infant feeding.
- e. Group Feeding programs,
- f. The planning of dietary budgets with special reference to economic and social conditions and
- g. The preparation of imported or unfamiliar foods.

Instructor

This course should be taught by a qualified nutritionist, who could be recommended by an approved School of Nutrition or the Welfare Ministry.

5. Mental Hygiene

This course should deal with the function of the normal mind and its deviations; it should include mental hygiene aspects of child training, behavior problems and personality deviations of school age children and adolescents, and mental attitudes encountered during the prenatal and postpartum period; it should endeavor to help the nurse recognize symptoms of deviations from normal behavior and the prevention and connection of such behavior.

Instructor

A psychiatrist experienced in the field of mental hygiene.

6. Educational Psychology

This course should aim to give an understanding of the psychology of human behavior and how its principles are applied in helping individuals and groups in the community to learn in order that they may accept and carry out their responsibilities in relation to their own health and the community health.

Instructor

A qualified teacher of psychology.

7. Sociology

This course should include an analysis of the Japanese social structure; a study of the family; of metropolitan, small town and rural communities; of population distribution, composition and changes; and of general social organization.

Instructor

A qualified teacher of sociology.

8. Social Welfare

A study of social welfare resources including social legislation, public welfare agencies and private welfare organizations; at least 10 hours of the course should be given on methods of social case work.

Instructors

Teachers should be experienced in the fields being presented and could be recommended by the nearest school of Social Work, the Japan Social Work Association or the Ministry of Welfare.

9. Principles and Methods of Health Teaching

This course should include a discussion of the aims and methods of health teaching and the application of the laws of learning to individual and group teaching; special consideration should be given to the techniques of effective health teaching, demonstrations, return demonstrations, use of visual aids, etc.

Instructor

A qualified public health nurse instructor.



## 10. Field Work

Two months field work in a health center offering the 12 basic services is required before taking the public health nursing theory; this field work should be considered as part of the total course; however, any Public Health Nurse who has worked two months as a Public Health Nurse in such a health center need not take this preliminary field work.

Three months field work after completion of the theory is required of all nurses; two of these months must be spend in a health center offering the 12 basic services as outlined in the Health Center Law #101; the other month may be spent in any field in which the nurse is planning to specialize (schools, industry etc.)

All of this field work must be considered as a part of the total course. A close relationship should be established and maintained between the public health school and the agencies providing the field experience.



## Curriculum for School of Midwifery (1 Year)

### 1. The Science and Art of Obstetrics ..... 75 hours

60 by Obstetrician  
15 by Midwife

This course covers anatomy, physiology and pathology in relation to menstruation, pregnancy and the puerperium. Lectures on the care of the mother, and prevention of complications during and following pregnancy. Eugenics and gynecology will be included in the course.

### 2. Techniques of Midwifery ..... 60 hours - by midwife.

To include lectures, practical demonstrations and conferences on the practice of midwifery.

### 3. Clinical Teaching ..... 400 hours

by Obstetricians and  
Midwives.

Students have experience and practice in clinics, students examine patients and their findings are checked by obstetricians.

### 4. Statistics and Legal Regulations ..... 15 hours - by special lecturer

### 5. Sociology ..... 15 hours - by Sociology teacher

An objective study of the behavior and functions of groups of people, the social backgrounds of personalities, and how social situations make for problems in a community.

### 6. Public Health Nursing in Obstetrics ..... 20 hours - by Midwife

The aim of this course is to help the student understand the place of midwifery in the public health program, that every health problem in the home or community affects, either directly or indirectly, the expectant mother and her new baby, how public health organizations work together to help mothers and babies most effectively, and to acquaint her with all the agencies or organizations in the community that have been set up to serve the people.

### 7. The New-born Child ..... 50 hours

40 hours by pediatrician  
10 hours by midwife

Lectures on the care of the new-born, normal and abnormal, and the premature baby.

### 8. Nutrition ..... 30 hours by Nutritionist

A study of the essentials of an adequate diet in regards to the pregnant and nursing mother and the infant, the nutritive values of common food materials, with special regard to the relation of this knowledge to health and to the present nutrition problems.

### 9. History and Ethics of Midwifery ..... 15 hours - by Midwife

A study of the development and the general trends in midwifery. Discussion of the morals of individual and group action or practice, stressing the importance of conforming to professional standards of conduct.



Practical Experience

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Total Weeks</u>
Out-patient Department .....	9
Pregnant room (Labor) .....	6
Lying-in room (Delivery).....	12
Puerperal room .....	7
Baby's room .....	7
Other .....	<u>1</u>

Total ..... 42

Number of Deliveries:

Each student must deliver a minimum of ten women under the supervision of a licensed midwife or physician. Seven of these deliveries must be within the hospital. This will include only the deliveries of women who have reached their seventh month of pregnancy.



ALLOCATION OF LIQUID CHLORINE FOR WATER-WORKS AND SEWERAGE  
For January, February, March 1949

Prefecture	Water Treatment Plant	Allocation (kg)
Hokkaido	Sapporo City	1,800
	Hakodate City	3,800
	Otaru City	1,800
	Muroran City	1,100
	Kushiro City	500
	Iwamizawa City	100
	Hiro-o Town	100
	Nihon Seiko Co., Ltd. (Muroran Factory)	200
	Prevention Section - Hokkaido Pref.	800
Aomori	Aomori City	900
	Hirosaki City	100
	Hachinoe City	400
Iwate	Morioka City	600
	Ichinoseki City	100
	Nihon Seitetsu Kamaishi Co. Ltd.	200
Miyagi	Sendai City	5,600
	Ishinomaki City	200
	Shiogama City	1,000
	Kisenuma Town	300
	Watanami Town	50
Akita	Akita City	900
Yamagata	Yamagata City	1,500
	Tsuruoka	250
	Tendo Town	250
	Akayu Town	100
	Kamiyama Town	50
	Sakata City	150
	Tateoka Town	100
	Higashimurayama Village	150
	Taniji Town	100
Fukushima	Fukushima City	1,300
	Koriyama City	900
	Taira City	250
	Nakamura Town	400
	Sukagawa Town	200
	Yotsukura Town	50
	Onahama Town	100
	Yena Town	50
	Motomiya Village	100
	Yumoto Town	300
	Kureha Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd.	1,200
	Nakoso Town Nihon Tanko	500
	Nihon Boseki Fukushima Co.	750
	Nihon Boseki Fukuyama Co.	450



Ibaraki	Mito City	250
	Ota Town	50
	Hitachi Suido Co., Ltd.	650
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Tochigi	Utsunomiya City	550
	Kozu-u Town	50
	Ashikaga City	200
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Gunma	Maebashi City	150
	Takasaki City	250
	Kiryu City	300
	Numata Town	100
	Ota City	1,300
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Saitama	Tokorozawa Town	150
	Hanno Town	100
	Saitama-Ken Man W.W.	600
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Chiba	Chiba-ken Water Office	3,000
	Choshi City	100
	Togane Town	50
	Sakura Town	100
	Boshu Water Kumiai	50
	Katsuura Town	50
	Noda Shoyu Co., Ltd.	100
	Kisarazu City	100
	Mohara Town	100
	Kisarazu Water Co., Ltd.	150
	Kimitsu Town	250
	Narita Town	50
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Tokyo	Water Works	259,600
	Hachioji City	100
	Ome Town	100
	Suido Sanko Co., Ltd.	150
	Shiyama Kogyo Co., Ltd.	150
	Isomura Sangyo Co.	200
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Kanagawa	Yokohama City	71,600
	Yokosuka City	14,000
	Kawasaki City	25,000
	Kanagawa-ken Water Works	1,400
	Sagamihara Water	800
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Yamanashi	Kofu City	2,200
	Tanimura Town	50
	Otsuki Town	50
	Uenohara Town	100
	Shimo Yoshida Town	150
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Nagano	Nagano City	1,700
	Matsumoto City	1,200
	Suwa City	550
	Ueda City	1,600
	Iida City	350
	Kawagishi Village	100
	Hongo Village	150
	Heitoku Town	150



Niigata	Niigata City	1,400
	Nagaoka City	150
	Takada City	250
	Sanzyo City	200
	Kashiwazaki City	300
	Shibata City	150
	Niitu Town	200
	Mizuhara Town	100
	Mituke Town	100
	Tubakuro Town	300
	Maki Town	100
	Shirane Town	50
	Kameda Town	100
	Kosudo Town	50
	Kuzuzuka Town	100
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Shizuoka	Shizuoka City	1,300
	Hamamatsu City	300
	Shimizu City	300
	Atami City	200
	Kakegawa Town	50
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Aichi	Nagoya City	50,000
	Toyohashi City	1,600
	Okazaki City	1,300
	Ichinomiya City	350
	Seto City	450
	Handa City	150
	Toyokawa City	250
	Mitani Town	150
	Inuyama Town	150
	Nagoya Railway Co., Ltd.	50
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Mie	Yokkaichi City	900
	Tsu City	400
	Kuwana City	150
	Kinomoto Town	50
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Gifu	Gifu City	700
	Mizunami Water Supply	100
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Fukui	Fukui City	550
	Maruoka Town	50
<hr/>		
Ishikawa	Kanazawa City	
	Komatsu City	4,600
	Yamanaka City	200
		100
<hr/>		
Toyama	Takaoka City	400
<hr/>		
Shiga	Otsu City	1,200
<hr/>		
Kyoto	Kyoto City	63,000
	Fukachiyama City	200
	Maizuru City	2,200
	Miyazu Town	250
	Kizu Town	50



Osaka	Osaka City	40,000
	Sakai City	950
	Fuse City	600
	Kishiwada City	100
	Toyonaka City	400
	Ikeda City	400
	Izumi Otsu City	150
	Kaizuka City	100
	Moriguchi City	250
	Takaishi Town	50
	Yao City	250
	Maikata City	100
	Ibaraki City	100
	Suita City	1,000
	Yamato Boseki Co. Ltd.	600
	Sumimichi Water Supply	50
	Sanitary Section, Osaka Prefecture	500
	Dainippon Boseki Co., Ltd.	100
	Kaizuka Factory	
	Takatsuki City	50
	Tadaoka Town	100
	Tondabayashi Town	50

Hyogo	Kobe City	13,000
	Himeji City	700
	Amagasaki City	900
	Nishinomiya City	350
	Akashi City	200
	Sumoto City	200
	Ashiya City	300
	Itami City	200
	Aio City	200
	Akaho Town	100
	Takasago Town	450
	Sumiyoshi Village	150
	Fukuyoshi Town	50
	Yamazaki Town	150
	Hanshin Water Supply	400
	Koshien Water Supply	12,000
	Hanshin Water Supply	
	City, Town, Village,	
	Association	
	Osaka Railway Bureau,	
	Takasago Kokibu	100
	Furuichi Town	50
	Kashiwabara Town	100
	Mita Town	100
	Sakagoshi Town	250
	Sasayama Town	100
	Toyooka Town	150
	Kobe Sanatorium	100

Nara	Nara City	3,000
	Ikoma Town	100
	Koriyama City	400
	Tanbashi Water	
	Supply Association	100
	Takada City	200
	Kinki Japan Railway Company	50



Wakayama	Wakayama City	700
	Shingu City	50
	Tanabe City	100
	Shirahama Water Supply Co. Ltd.	200
Tottori	Tottori City	2,350
	Yonago City	150
	Kurayoshi Town	50
Shimane	Matsue City	300
	Hamada City	50
Okayama	Okayama City	2,900
	Tamajima Town	100
	Kurashiki City	150
	Tsuyama City	100
	Saidaizuhu Town	200
	Katagamiibe, Water Supply Association	150
	Teikoku Senni Co., Ltd.	
	Tamajima Factory	100
	Tamano City	100
	Niimi Town	100
	Kojima City	100
Hiroshima	Hiroshima City	5,300
	Kure City	9,000
	Onomichi City	350
	Fukuyama City	600
	Mihara City	250
	Yamamoto Tekkojo	100
	Otake Town	200
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi City	500
	Shimonoseki City	2,100
	Ube City	1,500
	Tokuyama City	450
	Hagi City	250
	Iwakuni City	200
	Onoda City	200
	Hikari City	200
	Yanai Town	150
	Yamaguchi Prefecture Disease Prevention Section	500
	Toyo Koban, Co. Ltd.	150
	Kobe Seiko, Chofu Factory	50
	Hitachi Seisakusho, Kasato Factory	50
Tokushima	Tokushima City	900
	Naruto City	550
	Tachibana Town	100
Kagawa	Takamatsu City	500
	Marugame City	200
	Kannonji Town	100
	Sakaide City	250
Ehime	Matsuyama City	250
	Uwajima City	250
	Imabari City	250



Kochi	Kochi City	1,200
	Sukuma Town	100
<hr/>		
Fukuoka	Kurume City	600
	Moji City	1,600
	Wakamatsu City	150
	Omuta City	1,300
	Tobata City	1,300
	Iizuka City	50
	Yahata City	2,700
	Nakama Town	300
	Nihon Seitetsu, Yahata Factory	800
	Nihon Seitetsu, Hirohata Factory	450
	Tagawa City	100
	Fukuoka City	2,000
	Naokata City	200
	Mitsui Kozan, Miike Kogyosho	1,300
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Saga	Saga City	100
	Karatsu City	650
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Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	1,600
	Sasebo City	5,000
<hr/>		
Kumamoto	Kumamoto City	4,000
	Mijhimata Town	50
	Motowatari Town	50
	Arao City	100
<hr/>		
Miyazaki	Miyazaki City	450
<hr/>		
Oita	Oita City	900
	Nakatsu City	450
	Saganoseki Town	100
	Beppu City	2,000
	Saheki City	350
<hr/>		
Kagoshima	Kagoshima City	1,200
<hr/>		
TOTAL		700,000 Kgs.



## RELEASED REASSAYED BIOLOGICS

Diphtheria Anti-toxin

<u>Manufacturers Name</u>	<u>Lot. No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Kitasato Institute	111	129 cc
Infectious Disease Institute	2793	33 cc
Aichi Kassei	13	9.285 liters

Tetanus Anti-toxin

Infectious Diseases Institute	769	9.68 liters
Kitasato Institute	253	15.80 "
" "	255	2.22 "
Chiba Kessei	12	10.00 "
Kagaku Kessei	3	8.00 "

Typhus Vaccine

Kitasato Institute	38	5.00 "
" "	59	5.00 "
" "	73	40.00 "
Takeda	6	20.00 "
Osaka Biseibutsu	16	15.38 "
" "	17	12.06 "

TAB Vaccine

Tokyo-to Prefecture Laboratory	36	120.0 "
" " "	38	160.0 "
" " "	40	160.0 "
Sankyo Company	67	12.3 "
" "	76	35.4 "
" "	80	30.45 "
" "	83	22.25 "
" "	85	37.15 "
" "	101	38.3 "
" "	104	38.3 "
" "	107	38.3 "
Kitasato Institute	552	35.0 "
" "	585	35.0 "
" "	588	14.0 "
" "	589	28.0 "
" "	626	21.0 "
" "	627	7.0 "
" "	628	35.0 "
" "	629	35.0 "
" "	633	35.0 "
" "	634	35.0 "
" "	642	7.0 "
" "	644	14.0 "
" "	645	7.0 "
" "	648	7.0 "
" "	651	7.0 "
" "	674	21.0 "
" "	684	7.0 "
" "	728	21.0 "
" "	652	7.0 "
" "	649	7.0 "
" "	671	21.0 "
" "	672	7.0 "
" "	594	35.0 "
" "	597	42.0 "
" "	598	35.0 "
" "	600	7.0 "



TAB Vaccine (Cont'd).

Kitasato Institute	604	35.0 liters
" "	605	35.0 "
" "	607	35.0 "
" "	609	28.0 "
" "	610	28.0 "
" "	612	35.0 "
" "	613	35.0 "
" "	616	35.0 "
" "	621	28.0 "
" "	622	35.0 "
Sankyo	110	39.25 "
"	112	39.25 "



# DISTRIBUTION OF REASSAYED TAB VACCINE

(All lots were manufactured by Kitasato Laboratory unless noted).

<u>Name of Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>		
Hokkaido	41.000 cc	(820 vials)	Lot No. 642 -- 40 vials
			Lot No. 644 -- 780 vials
Aomori	9.000	(180 )	Lot No. 585 -- 180 "
Iwate	11.000	(220 )	Lot No. 585 -- 220 "
Miyagi	15.000	(300 )	Lot No. 585 -- 300 "
Akita	11.000	(220 )	Lot No. 585 -- 80 "
			Lot No. 588 -- 140 "
Yamagata	12.000	(240 )	Lot No. 588 -- 240 "
Fukushima	100.000	(2,000 )	Lot No. 604 -- 800 "
			Lot No. 605 -- 800 "
			Lot No. 607 -- 400 "
Ibaraki	19.000	(380 )	Lot No. 588 -- 380 "
Tochigi	14.000	(280 )	Lot No. 589 -- 280 "
Gumma	15.000	(300 )	Lot No. 589 -- 88 "
			Lot No. 67 -- 29 "
			Lot No. 76 -- 50 "
			Lot No. 80 -- 46 "
			Lot No. 83 -- 87 "
Chiba	20.000	(400 )	Lot No. 594 -- 280 "
			Lot No. 597 -- 120 "
Tokyo	* 440.000	(8,800 )	Lot No. 36 -- 2400 "
			Lot No. 38 -- 3,200 "
			Lot No. 40 -- 3,200 "
Kanagawa	22.000	(440 )	Lot No. 594 -- 440 "
Niigata	27.000	(540 )	Lot No. 597 -- 140 "
			Lot No. 645 -- 109 "
			Lot No. 67 -- 160 "
			Lot No. 80 -- 83 "
			Lot No. 83 -- 48 "
Toyama	8.000	(160 )	Lot No. 597 -- 160 "
Ishikawa	7.000	(140 )	Lot No. 597 -- 140 "
Fukui	6.000	(120 )	Lot No. 598 -- 120 "
Yamanashi	6.000	(120 )	Lot No. 597 -- 80 "
			Lot No. 598 -- 40 "
Nagano	20.000	(400 )	Lot No. 598 -- 340 "
			Lot No. 594 -- 60 "
Gifu	14.000	(280 )	Lot No. 598 -- 280 "
Shizuoka	23.000	(460 )	Lot No. 600 -- 460 "
Aichi	224.000	(4,480 )	Lot No. 607 -- 700 "
			Lot No. 609 -- 560 "
			Lot No. 610 -- 560 "
			Lot No. 612 -- 700 "
			Lot No. 613 -- 700 "
			Lot No. 622 -- 700 "
			Lot No. 626 -- 420 "
			Lot No. 627 -- 140 "
Mie	13.000	(260 )	Lot No. 600 -- 260 "
Shiga	7.000	(140 )	Lot No. 616 -- 140 "
Kyoto	16.000	(320 )	Lot No. 616 -- 280 "
			Lot No. 600 -- 40 "
Osaka	36.000	(720 )	Lot No. 621 -- 700 "
			Lot No. 600 -- 20 "
Hyogo	26.000	(520 )	Lot No. 622 -- 520 "
Nara	6.000	(120 )	Lot No. 616 -- 120 "
Wakayama	8.000	(160 )	Lot No. 616 -- 160 "
Tottori	6.000	(120 )	Lot No. 622 -- 120 "
Shimane	7.000	(140 )	Lot No. 622 -- 140 "
Okayama	*1 14.000	(280 )	Lot No. 621 -- 33 "
			Lot No. 67 -- 90 "
			Lot No. 83 -- 72 "
			Lot No. 85 -- 85 "
Hiroshima	19.000	(380 )	Lot No. 628 -- 380 "



Yamaguchi	14.000	(280	Vials)	Lot No. 628 --	280 Vials
Tokushima	6.000	(120	)	Lot No. 628 --	120 "
Kagawa	7.000	(140	)	Lot No. 629 --	140 "
Ehime	14.000	(280	)	Lot No. 629 --	280 "
Kochi	7.000	(140	)	Lot No. 629 --	140 "
Fukuoka	33.000	(660	)	Lot No. 633 --	610 "
				Lot No. 616 --	50 "
Saga	7.000	(140	)	Lot No. 629 --	140 "
Nagasaki	15.000	(300	)	Lot No. 634 --	300 "
Kumamoto	17.000	(340	)	Lot No. 634 --	340 "
Oita	11.000	(220	)	Lot No. 634 --	140 "
				Lot No. 629 --	80 "
Miyazaki	9.000	(180	)	Lot No. 642 --	180 "
Kagoshima	17.000	(340	)	Lot No. 642 --	310 "
				Lot No. 633 --	30 "
Saitama	20.000	(400	)	Lot No. 589 --	400 "
Quarantine Stations					
Hakkodate	500	(10	)	Lot No. 642	
Otaru	1.000	(20	)	"	
Yokohama	3.000	(60	)	"	
Maizuru	500	(10	)	"	
Shimizu	500	(10	)	"	
Nagoya	500	(10	)	"	
Kobe	2.000	(40	)	"	
Hiroshima	500	(10	)	"	
Moji	4.000	(80	)	"	
Hakata	1.000	(20	)	"	
Miike	1.000	(20	)	"	
Nagasaki	2.500	(50	)	"	
Sasebo	2.000	(40	)	"	
Kagoshima	500	(10	)	"	
Total	1,456,000	28,170			
	cc	vials			

\* Manufactured by Tokyo-to Prefecture Laboratory

\*1 Sankyo Pharmaceutical Co.



DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE  
IN JAPAN FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDED 29 JANUARY 1949

During the five weeks ended 29 January 1949, the \*12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 3,559 cases and 382 deaths. \*\* Increases over December rates were recorded for only two diseases -- scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis. Decreases were registered in diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever and malaria. Paratyphoid fever remained unchanged and there were no cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague in either month. Rates for three of these diseases -- dysentery, paratyphoid fever and scarlet fever -- were somewhat higher this year than in January 1948. All others were the same or lower than last year.

Diphtheria usually reaches a peak in November or December. Beginning in January, the rate declines steadily to a low in July or August before increasing to a peak at the end of the year. This month the case rate (24.5) was 10 percent less than in December 1948 (27.2). The death rate was 3.0 compared with 3.5 in December. The current case rate was the lowest ever recorded for January. It was 11 percent less than the case rate (27.4) in January 1948 and nearly 50 percent less than the figure (47.0) for the corresponding period of 1947. There were decreases this month in 30 prefectures and increases in 16. There were increases in all but 1 of the 7 prefectures in Kyushu. Prefectural rates ranged from 10.4 in Osaka to 65.6 in Miyazaki. Thirty-five prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national figure. Eight prefectural rates exceeded this figure by more than 50 percent. These were in Hokkaido, Niigata, Ishikawa, and five prefectures in Kyushu -- Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Oita and Miyazaki. These eight prefectures together accounted for 35 percent of all diphtheria cases reported in January. Three prefectures -- Ibaraki, Kyoto and Osaka -- had rates that were less than half the national average.

Dysentery continued at the usual low seasonal level. The case and death rates for January were 2.1 and 0.7 respectively compared with 2.9 and 1.0 in December. The current case rate was higher than that (1.6) for January 1948 but less than for the corresponding period of 1947 (3.9). More than half (26) of the prefectural rates were less than in December while 15 were higher and 5 were the same as previously. The highest rate this month was 12.7 in Shimane Prefecture. Thirty-five prefectures had rates ranging from 0.5 to 4.9 and 10 prefectures reported they had no cases of dysentery this month. Only 16 prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national rate of 2.1. Twelve prefectural rates were higher and 18 were lower.

The typhoid fever case rate declined 36 percent, from 10.8 in December to 6.9 in January. The death rate declined 50 percent from 1.2 last month to 0.6 currently. The current case rate was the lowest ever recorded for January. It was only 4 percent less than the rate (7.2) in January 1948 but it was 62 percent less than in the first month of 1947 (18.4). Only 7 prefectures reported increases over December while 39 recorded decreases. There continued to be a rather wide range in prefectural rates, however, from zero in four prefectures to 20.7 in Tokyo-to. Only 17 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Ten rates exceeded this figure by more than 50 percent and 19 were more than 50 percent less than the national rate. The ten highest rates were in Miyagi, Tokyo-to, Kanagawa, Fukui, Gifu, Aichi, Mie, Tottori, Shimane and Hiroshima. Fifty-five percent of all cases reported were in these ten prefectures.

The paratyphoid fever case and death rates (2.8 and 0.1 respectively) remained the same as in December. The current case rate was slightly higher than in the same period of 1948 (2.5) but well below that for January 1947 (3.7). Half (23) of the prefectures reported decreases from December levels, 18 recorded increases and 5 reported no change. Rates among the prefectures ranged from zero in 13 instances to 15.4 in Tokyo-to. Fifteen prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the average while 6 were higher and 25 were lower. More than 37 percent of all cases reported this month were in Tokyo-to. More than two-thirds of all the cases were in the six prefectures having rates in excess of the average by more than 50 percent. These prefectures included Tokyo-to, Shizuoka, Miyagi, Ishikawa, Hiroshima and Mie.



One case of smallpox was reported in January and also in December but no deaths occurred in either month. The current case rate was less than 0.1. In January 1948 there were 2 cases yielding a rate of less than 0.1 and in the same period of 1947 there were 67 cases representing a rate of 1.1. The current case was reported in Tokyo-to.

Typhus fever cases declined slightly. The case rates was 0.4 compared with 0.6 in December. There were no deaths this month and only 1 in December. The current case rate was less than half that (1.0) for January 1948 and only a tenth of the figure (4.0) for the corresponding period of 1947. Cases this month were distributed among nine prefectures. A third of all the cases occurred in Fukushima Prefecture where the rate was 5.7. The remaining 8 prefectures having any cases reported rates ranging from 0.6 to 2.7.

As usual, malaria continued to decline slightly. The case rate this month was 1.5 compared with 1.8 in December. The death rate was 0.1 compared with a rate of less than 0.1 in the preceding month. The current case rate was less than 45 percent of the rate (3.4) in January 1948 and less than 15 percent of the figure (10.6) for the same period of 1947. There were decreases this month in the rates of 27 prefectures, increases in 15 and no change in 4. The highest rate recorded was 11.1 in Kyoto Prefecture. Fifteen of the 19 cases in Kyoto during January occurred in the week ended 29 January and all were reported to be among recent repatriates. Nine prefectures reported they had no cases this month. The remaining 36 prefectures had rates ranging from 0.3 to 4.8. More than half (24) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the average. Eight were higher and 14 were lower.

There were no cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis in either January or December. There were no deaths in January, but in December 10 deaths were reported, of which 4 were from suspect cases and 6 were confirmations of deaths previously reported as suspect. No cases were reported in January 1948 and 1 case was reported in the same period of 1947.

There was a 6 percent increase in the case rate for scarlet fever, from 6.4 in December to 6.8 in January. The death rate (0.1) remained the same. The current case rate was nearly 80 percent higher than in January 1948 (3.8) and 127 percent higher than the figure (3.0) for the same period of 1947. There were increases over December rates in 27 prefectures, decreases in 16 and no change in 3. Rates ranged from zero in 7 prefectures to 43.1 in Shiga Prefecture. Only 13 prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national figure. Eight were higher and 25 were lower. The eight prefectures having rates in excess of the average by 50 percent or more accounted for nearly two-thirds of all cases reported. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Nagano, Gifu, Shiga and Kyoto.

Epidemic meningitis remained approximately the same as in December. Case and death rates in January were 1.4 and 0.3 respectively compared with 1.3 and 0.3 in the preceding month. The current case rate was two-thirds of the figure (2.1) for the same period of 1948 and slightly more than half the rate (2.6) for January 1947. Compared with December, there were decreases in 20 prefectural rates, increases in 13 and no change in 13. Eighteen prefectures reported they had no cases in January. Rates in the remaining 28 prefectures ranged from 0.6 in Kagoshima to 7.9 in Miyagi. Five prefectures had rates which were from 2 to nearly 6 times the national figure and together they accounted for 57 percent of all cases reported. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Miyagi, Tokyo, Yamanashi and Osaka.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

\*\*\*Five additional diseases accounted for 56,288 cases. Data on deaths are not available.

For several years measles has exhibited a two-year cycle in Japan. If this pattern continues, a high incidence rate may be expected this year. The case rate this month (81.0) was 28 percent higher than in December (63.3). It was 73 percent higher than the rate (46.8) in January 1948. Twenty-eight prefectures reported increases over December rates while 18 registered decreases. There was a wide range in prefectural rates, from 1.1 in Kagawa to 430.7 in Fukuoka.



Fourteen prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Eight were higher and 24 were lower. Sixty-two percent of all cases occurred in the eight prefectures with rates in excess of the average by more than 50 percent. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Aomori, Mie, Kyoto, Wakayama, Shimane, Fukuoka and Nagasaki.

The case rate for whooping cough increased 13 percent, from 62.7 in December to 71.0 in January. This was 39 percent higher than the rate (51.0) in January last year. Increases over December rates were recorded in 33 prefectures, decreases in 12 and no change in 1. There was a wide range in current prefectural rates, from 1.2 in Tokushima to 230.0 in Shiga Prefecture. Slightly less than half (21) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Ten exceeded this figure by more than 50 percent and 15 were more than 50 percent less than the average. The ten prefectures having the highest rates accounted for 43 percent of all cases reported. They included Hokkaido, Akita, Yamagata, Gumma, Toyama, Ishikawa, Nagano, Gifu, Shiga and Shimane Prefectures.

The tuberculosis case rate (395.0) this month was 11 percent less than in December (443.4). However, it was 35 percent higher than the rate (292.4) in January 1948. There were decreases from December in 34 prefectural rates and increases in 12. Prefectural rates ranged from 136.0 in Yamanashi to 707.5 in Kyoto. Forty prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national figure. Only two prefectures -- Tokyo-to and Kyoto -- had rates exceeding the average by more than 50 percent. Four prefectures -- Chiba, Yamanashi, Nara and Kagawa -- reported rates that were more than 50 percent less than the average.

Previously, pneumonia has reached a peak in March or April. The case rate this month (184.6) was approximately 50 percent higher than in December (122.4). It was, however, approximately 25 percent less than the rate (242.9) in January 1948. All but 5 prefectures reported increases over December. Rates this month ranged from 49.4 in Chiba to 390.5 in Ehime. Thirty-three prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the average. Five were higher and eight were lower. The five prefectures having the highest rates were Hokkaido, Gumma, Tokyo, Toyama and Ehime.

The influenza case rate (2.3) remained the same as in December. This was little more than a third of the rate (6.6) in January last year. There were increases over December in 18 prefectures, decreases in 16 and no change in 12. Fourteen prefectures reported they had no cases while rates in the remaining 32 prefectures ranged from 0.5 to 20.4. Rates of 10.0 or more were recorded in Shiga (20.4), Toyama (17.8), Ehime (11.3), Mie (10.8), and Fukui (10.0). These five prefectures accounted for approximately 40 percent of all cases reported.

The three venereal diseases accounted for 33,767 cases this month. There were 15,829 cases of syphilis reported during January. The rate was 206.4 compared with 241.7 in December. The current figure was 8 percent higher than the rate (190.7) in January 1948. Prefectural rates ranged from 74.6 to 474.2.

Gonorrhea cases totalled 15,213 in January. The case rate was 198.4 compared with 212.4 in December. It was 240.2 in January last year. Prefectural rates ranged from 38.7 to 528.4.

There were 2,725 cases of chancroid reported this month. The rate (35.5) was almost the same as in the preceding month (36.1). In January 1948 the case rate was 45.3. Current prefectural rates ranged from 3.4 to 209.7.

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\* These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis and plague.

\*\* January 1949 and 1948 included 5 week periods where as December 1948 included only 4 weeks. Comparisons, therefore, should be based on rates rather than numbers. It should be noted that the estimated population as of 1 July 1949 is not yet available for prefectures and all rates are therefore based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1948.

\*\*\* These diseases are tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza.







SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
5 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 29 JAN 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOFFAIDO	161	41.9	25	6.5	13	3.4	1	0.3
AOMORI	26	22.3	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-
IWATE	33	30.7	11	8.9	1	0.8	-	-
MIYAGI	41	26.9	6	3.9	5	3.3	5	3.3
AKITA	45	36.7	4	3.3	6	4.9	1	0.8
YAMAGATA	24	18.6	3	2.3	3	2.3	1	0.8
FUKUSHIMA	25	12.9	2	1.0	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	21	10.7	1	0.5	6	3.1	9	4.6
TOCHIGI	27	18.1	2	1.3	3	2.0	6	4.0
GUMMA	30	19.5	4	2.6	3	1.9	-	-
SAITAMA	29	14.2	3	1.5	3	1.5	1	0.5
CHIBA	36	17.6	6	2.9	7	3.4	3	1.5
TOKYO	131	25.3	21	4.1	24	4.6	3	0.6
KANAGAWA	51	23.0	10	4.5	10	4.5	3	1.4
NIIGATA	86	36.9	10	4.3	3	1.3	2	0.9
TOYAMA	18	18.9	5	5.2	1	1.0	-	-
ISHIKAWA	34	37.7	5	5.6	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	13	18.5	-	-	3	4.3	-	-
YAMANASHI	12	15.4	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	40	20.1	4	2.0	3	1.5	-	-
GIFU	33	22.6	4	2.7	3	2.1	-	-
SHIZUOKA	35	15.2	8	3.5	3	1.3	3	1.3
AICHI	44	14.3	-	-	6	1.9	4	1.3
RIE	39	28.1	1	0.7	2	1.4	-	-
SHIGA	13	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	18	10.6	3	1.8	4	2.3	2	1.2
OSAKA	35	10.4	4	1.2	7	2.1	-	-
HYOGO	60	19.9	6	2.0	2	0.7	1	0.3
NARA	23	30.9	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	16	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	9	15.9	3	5.3	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	23	26.6	3	3.5	11	12.7	1	1.2
OKAYAMA	22	13.9	6	3.8	2	1.3	1	0.6
HIROSHIMA	53	27.1	3	1.5	1	0.5	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	37	25.7	3	2.1	1	0.7	1	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	16	19.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	12	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EFINE	18	12.7	4	2.8	2	1.4	1	0.7
KOCHI	13	15.7	1	1.2	4	4.8	-	-
FUKUOKA	146	46.1	18	5.7	5	1.6	1	0.3
SAGA	43	48.3	4	4.5	3	3.4	3	3.4
NAGASAKI	69	46.1	5	3.3	5	3.3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	30	17.6	4	2.3	1	0.6	1	0.6
OITA	62	52.1	9	7.6	4	3.4	1	0.8
MIYAZAKI	66	65.6	10	9.9	1	1.0	1	1.0
KAGOSHIMA	58	34.3	8	4.7	-	-	-	-
*Jan 1949	1881	24.5	232	3.0	162	2.1	56	0.7
*Dec 1948	1666	27.2	215	3.5	179	2.9	64	1.0
*Jan 1948	2101	27.4	278	4.1	126	1.6	48	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	16	4.2	1	0.3	2	0.5	1	0.3
AOMORI	3	2.6	-	-	3	2.6	-	-
IWATE	6	4.8	1	0.8	5	4.0	1	0.8
MIYAGI	28	18.3	4	2.6	17	11.1	1	0.7
AKITA	4	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.6	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	8	4.1	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
IBARAKI	4	2.0	1	0.5	3	1.5	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.3	2	1.3	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	3	1.9	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	12	5.9	2	1.0	4	2.0	-	-
CHIBA	11	5.4	1	0.5	3	1.5	-	-
TOKYO	107	20.7	10	1.9	80	15.4	-	-
KANAGAWA	23	10.4	1	0.5	4	1.8	-	-
NIIGATA	13	5.6	-	-	3	1.3	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.1	3	3.1	1	1.0	1	1.0
ISHIKAWA	3	3.3	-	-	6	6.7	-	-
FUKUI	9	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	5	2.5	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
GIFU	17	11.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	21	9.1	3	1.3	26	11.3	-	-
AICHI	36	11.7	-	-	8	2.6	-	-
NAI	19	13.7	-	-	6	4.3	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	17	10.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
OSAKA	22	6.5	2	0.6	2	0.6	-	-
HYOGO	12	4.0	2	0.7	-	-	-	-
NARA	6	8.1	1	1.3	2	2.7	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	3	3.2	-	-
TOTTORI	8	14.1	1	1.8	1	1.8	-	-
SHIMANE	10	11.6	2	2.3	1	1.2	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	1.9	2	1.3	3	1.9	-	-
HIROSHIMA	36	18.4	3	1.5	9	4.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	6	4.2	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	7.2	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	9	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	4	4.8	2	2.4	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	22	6.9	-	-	8	2.5	-	-
SAGA	5	5.6	1	1.1	2	2.2	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	2.0	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.2	-	-	3	1.8	-	-
OITA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
***								
**Jan 1949	528	6.9	49	0.6	214	2.8	4	0.1
* Dec 1948	661	10.8	74	1.2	173	2.8	5	0.1
**Jan 1948	553	7.2	89	1.3	191	2.5	7	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	11	5.7	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUM A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	0.2	-	-	5	1.0	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	3	1.4	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	4	1.2	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	2.1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	4	2.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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**Jan 1949	1	0.0	-	-	32	0.4	-	-
*Dec 1948	1	0.0	-	-	37	0.6	1	0.0
**Jan 1948	2	0.0	6	0.1	73	1.0	16	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Case		Death		Case		Death	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	7	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	1.3	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	10	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	4	1.7	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	2.2	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	4	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	19	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.3	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	10	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
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** Jan 1949	114	1.5	5	0.1	-	-	-	-
* Dec 1948	108	1.8	2	0.0	-	-	10	0.2
** Jan 1948	262	3.4	22	0.3	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



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Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Case		Death		Case		• Death	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	63	16.4	4	1.0	20	5.2	2	0.5
AOMORI	3	2.6	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
IYATE	5	4.0	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
MIYAGI	10	6.6	-	-	12	7.9	4	2.6
AKITA	4	3.3	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	8	4.1	-	-	3	1.5	1	0.5
IBARAKI	7	3.6	-	-	4	2.0	1	0.5
TOCHIGI	7	4.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7
GUMMA	7	4.5	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
SAITAMA	7	3.4	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
CHIBA	6	2.9	-	-	3	1.5	-	-
TOKYO	134	25.9	2	0.4	16	3.1	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	27	12.2	-	-	5	2.3	2	0.9
NIIGATA	6	2.6	-	-	2	0.9	1	0.4
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	2	2.1
ISHIKAWA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	8	10.3	-	-	3	3.8	-	-
NAGANO	25	12.6	1	0.5	3	1.5	-	-
GIFU	15	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	2.6	-	-	2	0.9	-	-
AICHI	20	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	9	6.5	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
SHIGA	36	43.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	32	18.8	-	-	2	1.2	2	1.2
OSAKA	22	6.5	-	-	11	3.3	2	0.6
HYOGO	13	4.3	-	-	2	0.7	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.3	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2
OKAYAMA	6	3.8	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	4	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	4	2.8	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	0.9	-	-	3	0.9	2	0.6
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	3	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	2	1.2
** Jan 1949	518	6.8	10	0.1	109	1.4	26	0.3
* Dec 1948	390	6.4	6	0.1	82	1.3	21	0.3
** Jan 1948	290	3.8	3	0.0	161	2.1	46	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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N - Number  
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGHE		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1251	325.4	734	190.9	2171	564.7
AOMORI	147	126.2	77	66.1	550	472.2
IWATE	39	31.5	103	83.2	702	567.3
MIYAGI	27	17.7	113	74.0	757	496.0
AKITA	45	36.7	152	123.9	437	356.2
YAMAGATA	146	113.4	141	109.5	405	314.6
FUKUSHIMA	92	47.5	73	37.7	414	213.7
IBARAKI	38	19.4	72	36.8	518	265.0
TOCHIGI	11	7.4	121	81.2	406	272.5
GUMMA	51	33.1	200	130.0	349	226.8
SAITAMA	25	12.3	138	92.2	487	238.9
CHIBA	11	5.4	36	17.6	370	180.8
TOKYO	315	60.8	394	76.1	3556	686.5
KANAGAWA	32	14.4	93	42.0	874	394.5
NIIGATA	198	85.0	205	88.0	920	395.1
TOYAMA	101	105.8	173	181.3	471	493.5
ISHIKAWA	96	106.6	109	121.0	477	529.5
FUKUI	41	58.5	40	57.1	158	225.4
YAMANASHI	1	1.3	23	29.5	106	136.0
NAGANO	45	22.6	295	148.4	749	376.7
GIFU	43	29.5	215	147.5	596	409.0
SHIZUOKA	21	9.1	79	34.3	676	293.7
AICHI	51	16.5	176	57.1	820	265.8
MIE	204	147.0	88	63.4	612	441.1
SHIGA	36	43.1	192	230.0	313	374.9
KYOTO	214	125.4	88	51.6	1207	707.5
OSAKA	132	39.3	101	30.0	1753	521.5
HYOGO	42	13.9	149	49.4	1111	368.1
NARA	3	4.0	5	6.7	141	189.5
WAKAYAMA	141	150.5	8	8.5	238	254.0
TOTTORI	1	1.8	7	12.3	258	455.0
SHIMANE	354	409.9	117	135.5	399	462.1
OKAYAMA	20	12.7	73	46.3	786	498.1
HIROSHIMA	176	90.0	99	50.6	1123	574.0
YAMAGUCHI	79	54.9	61	42.4	621	431.5
TOKUSHIMA	5	6.0	1	1.2	197	237.1
KAGAWA	1	1.1	8	9.0	145	162.3
EHIME	101	71.3	96	67.8	620	437.8
KOCHI	35	42.3	23	27.8	200	241.5
FUKUOKA	1364	430.7	274	86.5	1203	379.8
SAGA	14	15.7	30	33.7	278	312.3
NAGASAKI	202	135.0	42	28.1	584	390.2
KUMAMOTO	147	86.1	43	25.2	372	217.8
OITA	61	51.2	27	22.7	358	300.7
MIYAZAKI	7	7.0	19	18.9	447	444.3
KAGOSHIMA	45	26.6	85	50.3	362	214.4
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**Jan 1949	6211	81.0	5448	71.0	30297	395.0
*Dec 1948	3885	63.3	3844	62.7	27204	443.4
**Jan 1948	3590	46.8	3909	51.0	22429	292.4

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1,465	381.1	3	0.8
AOMORI	253	217.2	-	-
IWATE	288	232.7	-	-
MIYAGI	386	252.9	1	0.7
AKITA	284	231.5	-	-
YAMAGATA	258	200.4	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	379	195.6	1	0.5
IBARAKI	380	194.4	1	0.5
TOCHIGI	256	171.8	-	-
GUMMA	451	293.1	1	0.6
SAITAMA	343	168.2	1	0.5
CHIBA	101	49.4	1	0.5
TOKYO	1,710	330.1	13	2.5
KANAGAWA	386	174.2	-	-
NIIGATA	631	271.0	3	1.3
TOYAMA	344	360.4	17	17.8
ISHIKAWA	185	205.4	5	5.6
FUKUI	93	132.7	7	10.0
YAMANASHI	59	75.7	-	-
NAGANO	298	149.9	5	2.5
GIFU	285	195.6	4	2.7
SHIZUOKA	220	95.6	10	4.3
AICHI	374	121.2	4	1.3
MIE	286	206.1	15	10.8
SHIGA	207	248.0	17	20.4
KYOTO	291	170.6	2	1.2
OSAKA	313	93.1	15	4.5
HYOGO	365	120.9	7	2.3
NARA	44	59.1	3	4.0
WAKAYAMA	94	100.3	1	1.1
TOTTORI	73	128.7	-	-
SHIMANE	154	178.3	7	8.1
OKAYAMA	331	209.8	4	2.5
HIROSHIMA	281	143.6	6	3.1
YAMAGUCHI	255	177.2	1	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	104	125.1	1	1.2
KAGAWA	70	78.4	1	1.1
EHIME	553	390.5	16	11.3
KOCHI	127	153.4	-	-
FUKUOKA	468	147.8	3	0.9
SAGA	147	165.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	169	112.9	-	-
KUMAMOTO	146	85.5	-	-
OITA	78	65.5	-	-
MIYAZAKI	69	68.6	1	1.0
KAGOSHIMA	101	59.8	-	-
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** Jan 1949	14,155	184.6	177	2.3
* Dec 1948	7,512	122.4	142	2.3
** Jan 1948	18,628	242.9	503	6.6

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

5 Week Period Ended 29 January 1949

PREFECTURE	Chancroid		Gonorrhea		Syphilis	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	76	19.8	740	192.5	656	170.6
AOMORI	8	6.9	129	110.8	155	133.1
IWATE	5	4.0	50	40.4	129	104.2
MIYAGI	10	6.6	115	75.3	268	175.6
AKITA	16	13.0	112	91.3	129	105.1
YAMAGATA	5	3.9	119	92.5	182	141.4
FUKUSHIMA	30	15.5	198	102.2	293	151.2
IBARAKI	26	13.3	171	87.5	207	105.9
TOCHIGI	21	14.1	194	130.2	234	157.1
GUMMA	10	6.5	177	115.0	187	121.5
SAITAMA	9	4.4	111	54.4	152	74.6
CHIBA	29	14.2	147	71.8	249	121.7
TOKYO	223	43.0	1,329	256.6	992	191.5
KANAGAWA	186	83.9	776	350.2	635	286.6
NIIGATA	8	3.4	90	38.7	232	99.6
TOYAMA	13	13.6	143	149.8	162	169.7
ISHIKAWA	20	22.2	187	207.6	157	174.3
FUKUI	10	14.3	102	145.5	116	165.5
YAMANASHI	15	19.2	82	105.2	91	116.8
NAGANO	22	11.1	185	93.1	204	102.6
GIFU	36	24.7	239	164.0	150	102.9
SHIZUOKA	31	13.5	317	137.7	357	155.1
AICHI	647	209.7	1,630	528.4	1,463	474.2
MIE	51	36.8	200	144.1	277	199.6
SHIGA	27	32.3	130	155.7	119	142.5
KYOTO	121	70.9	471	276.1	648	379.8
OSAKA	210	62.5	995	296.0	1,082	321.9
HYOGO	154	51.0	818	271.0	971	321.7
NARA	45	60.5	180	241.9	149	200.3
WAKAYAMA	20	21.3	215	229.4	186	198.5
TOTTORI	28	49.4	134	236.3	151	266.3
SHIMANE	8	9.3	43	49.8	73	84.5
OKAYAMA	87	55.1	347	219.9	352	223.1
HIROSHIMA	102	52.1	689	352.1	696	355.7
YAMAGUCHI	56	38.9	669	464.8	501	348.1
TOKUSHIMA	9	10.8	47	56.6	96	115.5
KAGAWA	12	13.4	102	114.2	224	250.8
EHIME	24	16.9	167	117.9	244	172.3
KOCHI	10	12.1	83	100.2	96	115.9
FUKUOKA	163	51.5	1135	358.4	969	305.9
SAGA	13	14.6	247	277.4	258	289.8
NAGASAKI	70	46.8	457	305.4	498	332.8
KUMAMOTO	16	9.4	231	135.3	357	209.0
OITA	15	12.6	237	199.1	190	159.6
MIYAZAKI	10	9.9	115	114.3	103	102.4
KAGOSHIMA	18	10.7	158	93.6	189	111.9
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**Jan 1949	2,725	35.5	15,213	198.4	15,829	206.4
* Dec 1948	2,217	36.1	13,030	212.4	14,831	241.7
**Jan 1948	3,472	45.3	18,420	240.2	14,625	190.7

Note:

There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (\*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (\*\*) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. The 1947 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1947, and the 1948 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1948.

A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 5 FEBRUARY 1949

During the sixth week ended 5 February 1949 there were reported 15,057 cases of communicable disease compared with 14,732 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures in both weeks.

There were 7,530 cases of tuberculosis this week compared with 7,430 cases in the preceding week. Current cases were 33 percent higher than those (5,658) reported in the sixth week of 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were 490.9 and 411.0 respectively.

The number of measles cases this week (1,445) decreased slightly from last week (1,494). The current figure was 89 percent greater than that (766) reported in the same week of last year. Increases over last week were recorded in 27 prefectures, decreases in 17, and there were no cases in either week in the remaining 2 prefectures. The largest numeric change was a decrease of 237 cases in Fukuoka Prefecture (from 381 cases to 144 currently). The sum of the cases reported for Hokkaido (241), Fukuoka Prefecture (144), Shimane Prefecture (121) and Tokyo-to (119) amounted to more than 40 percent of the total cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 94.2 and 83.2 respectively.

Whooping cough cases this week (1,593) were 12 percent higher than the number (1,418) in the previous week. They were more than 80 percent higher currently than in the corresponding period of 1948 (873). Increases over last week occurred in 27 prefectures, decreases in 18, and no change in 1. The current and cumulative case rates were 103.9 and 76.5 respectively.

There were 3,755 pneumonia cases currently compared with 3,599 cases last week. Cases this week were 5 percent less than the total (3,956) in the same week of last year. There were increases over last week in 28 prefectures and decreases in 18. Large numeric decreases were reported in Miyagi, Tokyo-to, Yamaguchi and Fukuoka Prefectures. Correspondingly large increases were reported in Saitama, Toyama and Shizuoka Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 244.8 and 194.6 respectively.

Influenza cases numbered 37 this week compared with 33 in the previous week. Current cases were only approximately one-third of the number (107) reported in the same period of 1948. There were small increases over last week in 12 prefectures, small decreases in 9, and no change in 1. The remaining twenty-four prefectures had no cases in either week. The cases this week were distributed among 16 prefectures, each having from 1 to 6 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 2.3 respectively.

Diphtheria cases this week (391) numbered approximately the same as in the previous week (389). There were 41 deaths currently compared with 52 last week. Current cases were 10 percent less than the number (434) in the sixth week of 1948 and nearly 45 percent less than those (683) in the same period of 1947. There were increases over last week in 19 prefectures, decreases in 17, and no change in 10. The current and cumulative case rates were 25.5 and 24.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.7 and 3.0.

The number of dysentery cases decreased approximately 40 percent, from 38 last week to 23 currently. There were 7 deaths this week compared with 5 previously. Current cases were nearly 40 percent less than those (37) in the same week of last year and 60 percent less than the corresponding 1947 number (58). There were decreases from last week in 13 prefectures, increases in 9 and no change in 5. In the remaining 19 prefectures there were no cases in either week. Increases and decreases amounted to only 1 or 2 cases each except in Shimane Prefecture where cases decreased from 7 to zero. Cases this week were distributed among 16 prefectures having from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 1.5 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.7.



There were 20 percent fewer cases of typhoid fever this week (97) than there were in the preceding week (121). Deaths (9) remained the same. Current cases were less than 90 percent of the 1948 figure (110) for the same period and less than half of the corresponding 1947 number (203). The number of cases decreased from last week in 21 prefectures, increased in 12, and did not change in 2. In the remaining 11 prefectures no cases were reported in either week. Tokyo-to and Hiroshima Prefecture reported 23 and 14 cases respectively; 25 prefectures had from 1 to 7 cases each; and the remaining 19 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.3 and 6.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases this week (41) were only slightly higher than the number (39) last week. One death was reported currently whereas there were no deaths in the previous week. Current cases were approximately 40 percent higher than the figure (29) for the sixth week of last year but were more than 35 percent less than the corresponding total (64) for 1947. There were increases over last week in 11 prefectures, decreases in 9 and no change in 4. Twenty-two prefectures had no cases in either week. Tokyo-to had 10 cases, 19 additional prefectures had from 1 to 4 cases each, and the remaining 26 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.7 and 2.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Three cases of smallpox were reported this week whereas last week there were no cases. There have been no deaths this year. In the sixth week of 1948 there were no cases, but in the corresponding period of 1947 there were 5 cases. Two of the current cases were in Tokyo-to and the remaining case occurred in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1.

There were the same number of typhus fever cases this week (4) as there were in the previous week. No deaths have been reported this year. In the sixth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 14 and 48 respectively. Cases in Tokyo-to and Osaka Prefecture decreased from 2 cases each last week to 1 case each currently, and the remaining 2 cases occurred in Kanagawa Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.3 and 0.4 respectively.

Malaria cases this week (24) decreased more than 35 percent from the previous week (38). There were no deaths currently whereas last week there was 1. Current cases were approximately half those (47) reported in the same week of last year and only one-seventh the number (174) in the corresponding 1947 period. Cases this week were distributed among 15 prefectures, each reporting from 1 to 4 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 1.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases decreased more than 20 percent, from 108 cases last week to 84 currently. There were 3 deaths this week compared with 1 previously. Current cases were 50 percent greater than the number (56) recorded for the same week of last year and were more than twice the corresponding 1947 figure (41). Tokyo-to and Hokkaido reported 32 and 16 cases respectively, 18 additional prefectures had from 1 to 6 cases each, and the remaining 26 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.5 and 6.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

There were 30 cases of epidemic meningitis and 6 deaths this week compared with 21 cases and 5 deaths in the preceding week. Current cases were nearly 20 percent less than the 1948 figure (37) for the same week and more than 60 percent below the corresponding total (81) for 1947. Distribution of cases this week was among 17 prefectures, each reporting from 1 to 4 cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 2.0 and 1.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.3.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,155 and 19,984 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,726 and 18,939; and for chancroid, 635 and 3,360.



All current totals were higher than last week when there were reported 4,017 cases of syphilis; 3,587 cases of gonorrhea, and 601 cases of chancroid. All totals for this week, however, were lower than in the sixth week of last year when syphilis cases numbered 4,739; gonorrhea, 4,541; and chancroid 878. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 270.9 and 217.1 respectively; gonorrhea, 242.9 and 205.8; and chancroid 41.4 and 36.5.





SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 5 February 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	23	3	184	28	2	-	15	1
AOMORI	8	1	34	2	-	-	1	-
IWATE	5	1	43	12	2	-	3	-
MIYAGI	10	-	51	6	2	-	7	5
AKITA	7	-	52	4	-	-	6	1
YAMAGATA	5	1	29	4	-	-	3	1
FUKUSHIMA	6	1	31	3	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	5	-	26	1	1	1	7	10
TOCHIGI	3	1	30	3	-	-	3	6
GUMMA	5	-	35	4	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	7	-	36	3	-	-	3	1
CHIBA	6	-	42	6	-	-	7	3
TOKYO	42	6	173	27	5	2	29	5
KANAGAWA	21	3	72	13	-	-	10	3
NIIGATA	8	3	94	13	-	-	3	2
TOYAMA	11	-	29	5	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	14	-	48	5	1	-	1	-
FUKUI	4	-	17	-	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	2	1	14	2	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	9	-	49	4	1	-	4	-
GIFU	5	-	38	4	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	22	-	57	8	-	-	3	3
AICHI	13	2	57	2	1	1	7	5
MIE	5	1	44	2	-	1	2	1
SHIGA	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	20	3	-	-	4	2
OSAKA	5	-	*40	4	1	1	8	1
HYOGO	14	2	74	8	1	-	3	1
NARA	-	-	23	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	11	3	1	1	1	1
SHIMANE	4	-	27	3	-	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	3	1	25	7	-	-	2	1
HIROSHIMA	8	-	61	3	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	42	3	-	-	1	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	4	4	16	4	-	-	-	-
EHIME	4	-	22	4	-	-	2	1
KOCHI	5	-	18	1	-	-	4	-
FUKUOKA	27	2	173	20	-	-	5	1
SAGA	20	3	63	7	1	-	4	3
NAGASAKI	-	1	69	6	1	-	6	-
KUMAMOTO	3	1	33	5	-	-	1	1
OITA	10	2	72	11	1	-	5	1
MIYAZAKI	12	-	78	10	1	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	11	1	69	9	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	391	41	*2272	273	23	7	185	63
RATE								
Current	25.5	2.7	24.7	3.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.7
Previous	25.4	3.4			2.5	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 February 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	1	19	2	2	-	4	1
AOMORI	2	-	5	-	1	-	4	-
IWATE	-	-	6	1	1	-	6	1
MIYAGI	2	1	30	5	1	-	18	1
AKITA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	2	9	2	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	4	1	1	-	1	-
SAITAMA	5	-	17	2	-	-	4	-
CHIBA	-	-	11	1	-	-	3	-
TOKYO	23	3	130	13	10	-	90	-
KANAGAWA	3	1	26	2	1	-	5	-
NIIGATA	3	-	16	-	-	-	3	-
TOYAMA	3	-	5	3	2	-	3	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	4	-	4	-	10	-
FUKUI	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	3	-	20	1	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	3	-	24	3	2	-	28	-
AICHI	-	-	36	-	4	-	12	-
MIIE	3	1	22	1	1	-	7	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	19	1	2	-	3	-
OSAKA	4	-	26	2	1	-	3	-
HYOGO	2	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	-	8	1	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
TOTTORI	2	-	10	1	1	-	2	-
SHIMANE	2	-	12	2	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
HIROSHIMA	14	-	50	3	1	1	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
EHIME	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	7	-	29	-	2	-	10	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	97	9	625	58	41	1	255	5
RATE								
Current	6.3	0.6	6.8	0.6	2.7	0.1	2.8	0.1
Previous	7.9	0.6			2.5	-		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 5 February 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	2	-	3	-	1	-	6	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	3	-	4	-	4	-	36	-
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.3	-	0.4	-
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 February 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	*2	*1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	3	*2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	*2	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	*6	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	24	-	138	*5	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	1.6	-	1.5	0.1	-	-	-	-
Previous	2.5	0.1		0.0	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 5 February 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	16	-	79	4	4	-	24	2
AOMORI	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	-
MIYAGI	-	-	10	-	1	-	13	4
AKITA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	8	-	2	-	5	1
IBARAKI	-	-	7	-	1	1	5	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	1	-	-	1	1
GUMMA	1	-	8	-	1	-	4	-
SAITAMA	4	-	11	-	2	-	4	-
CHIBA	1	-	7	-	-	-	3	-
TOKYO	32	-	166	2	4	4	20	5
KANAGAWA	1	-	28	-	-	-	5	2
NIIGATA	2	-	8	-	-	-	2	1
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	3	9	3	-	-	3	-
NAGANO	-	-	25	1	-	-	3	-
GIFU	1	-	16	-	1	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
AICHI	6	-	26	-	1	-	1	-
MIE	2	-	11	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	3	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	-	36	-	3	-	5	2
OSAKA	-	-	22	-	1	1	12	3
HYOGO	-	-	13	-	2	-	4	-
NARA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3
EHIME	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	3	-	2	-	5	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	84	3	602	13	30	6	139	32
RATE								
Current	5.5	0.2	6.5	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.3
Previous	7.0	0.1			1.4	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 February 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	241	1492	133	867	494	2665
AOMORI	12	159	14	91	95	645
IWATE	7	46	24	127	115	817
MIYAGI	3	30	14	127	80	837
AKITA	7	52	20	172	135	572
YAMAGATA	29	175	71	212	105	510
FUKUSHIMA	15	107	23	96	132	546
IBARAKI	8	46	27	99	78	596
TOCHIGI	8	19	26	147	39	445
GUMMA	28	79	80	280	113	462
SAITAMA	11	36	58	246	158	645
CHIBA	3	14	7	43	108	478
TOKYO	119	434	126	520	1013	*4569
KANAGAWA	14	46	25	118	204	1078
NIIGATA	63	261	55	260	218	1138
TOYAMA	34	135	78	251	266	737
ISHIKAWA	22	118	34	143	163	640
FUKUI	16	57	24	64	64	222
YAMANASHI	1	2	2	25	34	140
NAGANO	13	58	68	363	171	920
GIFU	8	51	64	279	153	749
SHIZUOKA	12	33	62	141	223	899
AICHI	15	*66	76	*252	441	*1261
MIE	44	248	20	108	112	724
SHIGA	14	50	67	259	59	372
KYOTO	62	276	21	109	288	1495
OSAKA	71	203	61	162	550	2303
HYOGO	17	59	65	214	295	1406
NARA	-	3	-	5	37	178
WAKAYAMA	49	190	-	8	67	305
TOTTORI	2	3	1	8	52	310
SHIMANE	121	475	14	131	81	480
OKAYAMA	4	24	20	*93	98	884
HIROSHIMA	31	207	24	123	218	1341
YAMAGUCHI	33	112	4	65	97	718
TOKUSHIMA	1	6	1	2	28	225
KAGAWA	-	1	4	12	41	186
EHIME	13	114	37	133	113	733
KOCHI	9	44	7	30	50	250
FUKUOKA	144	1508	42	316	177	1380
SAGA	36	50	51	81	65	343
NAGASAKI	36	238	8	50	76	660
KUMAMOTO	50	197	18	61	80	452
OITA	13	74	7	34	81	439
MIYAZAKI	-	7	2	21	110	557
KAGOSHIMA	6	51	8	93	153	515
TOTAL	1445	*7656	1593	*7041	7530	*37827
RATE						
Current	94.2	83.2	103.9	76.5	490.9	411.0
Previous	97.4		92.4		484.4	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 5 February 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	293	1758	3	6
AOMORI	30	283	-	-
IWATE	76	364	-	-
MIYAGI	34	420	-	1
AKITA	24	308	-	-
YAMAGATA	74	332	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	78	457	1	2
IBARAKI	130	510	1	2
TOCHIGI	63	319	-	-
GUMMA	167	618	6	7
SAITAMA	156	499	-	1
CHIBA	52	153	-	1
TOKYO	435	2145	3	16
KANAGAWA	172	558	-	-
NIIGATA	129	760	-	3
TOYAMA	128	472	1	18
ISHIKAWA	48	233	-	5
FUKUI	33	126	-	7
YAMANASHI	16	75	2	2
NAGANO	101	399	-	5
GIFU	95	380	-	4
SHIZUOKA	110	330	2	12
AICHI	170	*544	1	5
MIE	85	371	2	17
SHIGA	58	265	1	18
KYOTO	60	351	3	5
OSAKA	71	384	6	21
HYOGO	86	451	2	9
NARA	5	49	-	3
WAKAYAMA	30	124	-	1
TOTTORI	12	85	-	-
SHIMANE	45	199	-	7
OKAYAMA	71	402	-	4
HIROSHIMA	58	339	-	6
YAMAGUCHI	42	297	-	1
TOKUSHIMA	28	132	1	2
KAGAWA	31	101	-	1
EHIME	103	656	-	16
KOCHI	53	180	-	-
FUKUOKA	64	532	-	3
SAGA	41	188	-	-
NAGASAKI	33	202	-	-
KUMAMOTO	63	209	-	-
OITA	21	99	-	-
MIYAZAKI	30	99	2	3
KAGOSHIMA	51	152	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	3755	*17910	37	214
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	244.8	194.6	2.4	2.3
Previous	234.6		2.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 6 Weeks		
	5 Feb 1949	7 Feb 1948	8 Feb 1947	1949	1948	1947
<b>CASES</b>						
Diphtheria	391	434	683	2272	2535	4247
Dysentery	23	37	58	185	163	377
Typhoid fever	97	110	203	625	663	1579
Paratyphoid fever	41	29	64	255	220	345
Smallpox	3	-	5	4	2	92
Typhus fever	4	14	48	36	87	330
Malaria	24	47	174	138	309	957
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	84	56	41	602	346	286
Epidemic meningitis	30	37	81	139	198	290
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1445	766	NA	7656	4356	NA
Whooping Cough	1593	873	NA	7041	4782	NA
Tuberculosis	7530	5658	NA	37827	28087	NA
Pneumonia	3755	3956	NA	17910	22584	NA
Influenza	37	107	NA	214	610	NA
<b>DEATHS</b>						
Diphtheria	2.7	3.3	6.1	3.0	3.1	4.6
Dysentery	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0
Typhoid fever	0.6	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.8	2.1
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
Malaria	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.8
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 6 Weeks		
	5 Feb 1949	7 Feb 1948	8 Feb 1947	1949	1948	1947
<b>CASE RATES</b>						
Diphtheria	25.5	28.3	45.7	24.7	27.5	47.3
Dysentery	1.5	2.4	3.9	2.0	1.8	4.2
Typhoid Fever	6.3	7.2	13.6	6.8	7.2	17.6
Paratyphoid Fever	2.7	1.9	4.3	2.8	2.4	3.8
Smallpox	0.2	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Typhus fever	0.3	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.9	3.7
Malaria	1.6	3.1	11.6	1.5	3.4	10.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5.5	3.7	2.7	6.5	3.8	3.2
Epidemic meningi- tis	2.0	2.4	5.4	1.5	2.2	3.2
Japanese "B" en- cephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	94.2	49.9	NA	83.2	47.3	NA
Whooping Cough	103.9	56.9	NA	76.5	52.0	NA
Tuberculosis	490.9	368.9	NA	411.0	305.2	NA
Pneumonia	244.8	257.9	NA	194.6	245.4	NA
Influenza	2.4	7.0	NA	2.3	6.6	NA
<b>DEATHS</b>						
Diphtheria	41	51	91	273	287	415
Dysentery	7	7	14	63	51	91
Typhoid Fever	9	13	37	58	71	185
Paratyphoid Fever	1	4	4	5	13	19
Smallpox	-	-	3	-	-	9
Typhus Fever	-	4	1	-	9	22
Malaria	-	-	2	5	-	3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	2	13	2	5
Epidemic menin- gitis	6	6	28	32	45	69
Japanese "B" en- cephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 5 Feb 1949

(C) Current Cases  
(T) Total Cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	6	82	109	849	98	754
AOMORI	-	8	42	171	35	190
IWATE	-	5	26	76	35	164
MIYAGI	3	13	19	134	48	316
AKITA	2	18	17	129	26	155
YAMAGATA	1	6	64	183	54	236
FUKUSHIMA	11	41	56	254	86	379
IBARAKI	3	29	32	203	39	246
TOCHIGI	2	23	27	221	44	278
GUMMA	5	15	40	217	53	240
SAITAMA	7	16	33	144	77	229
CHIBA	8	37	45	192	83	332
TOKYO	71	294	284	1613	391	1383
KANAGAWA	28	214	295	1071	161	796
NIIGATA	1	9	27	117	74	306
TOYAMA	6	19	65	208	63	225
ISHIKAWA	3	23	84	271	82	239
FUKUI	6	15	26	128	41	157
YAMANASHI	6	21	20	*102	22	113
NAGANO	1	23	30	215	46	250
GIFU	10	46	61	300	15	165
SHIZUOKA	14	45	113	430	102	459
AICHI	110	757	316	1946	244	1707
MIE	14	65	32	232	50	327
SHIGA	6	33	24	154	37	156
KYOTO	32	153	99	570	155	803
OSAKA	71	281	332	*1327	326	1408
HYOGO	35	189	220	1038	299	1270
NARA	14	59	44	224	57	206
WAKAYAMA	10	30	59	274	49	235
TOTTORI	8	36	15	149	39	190
SHIMANE	3	11	17	60	19	92
OKAYAMA	16	103	47	394	65	*417
HIROSHIMA	24	126	119	808	118	814
YAMAGUCHI	13	69	125	794	123	629
TOKUSHIMA	1	10	18	65	21	117
KAGAWA	4	16	16	118	44	268
EHIME	4	28	36	203	41	285
KOCHI	1	*11	28	*111	32	*128
FUKUOKA	44	207	286	*1421	307	1276
SAGA	4	17	50	297	71	329
NAGASAKI	16	86	129	586	143	641
KUMAMOTO	4	20	85	316	110	467
OITA	1	16	30	267	46	236
MIYAZAKI	-	10	16	131	26	129
KAGOSHIMA	7	25	68	226	53	242

TOTAL	635	*3360	3726	*18939	4155	*19984
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RATE

Current	41.4	36.5	242.9	205.8	270.9	217.1
Previous	39.2		233.9		261.9	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
 VENERAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 6 WEEKS		
	1949 5 Feb	1948 7 Feb	1947 8 Feb	1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	635	878	910	3360	4350	4686
GONORRHEA	3726	4541	3902	18939	22961	19453
SYPHILIS	4155	4739	2685	19984	19364	11855
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	41.4	57.2	60.8	36.5	47.3	52.2
GONORRHEA	242.9	296.0	260.8	205.8	249.5	216.7
SYPHILIS	270.9	309.0	179.5	217.1	210.4	132.1

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \*Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

STIMULUS	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
STIMULUS	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
STIMULUS	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
STIMULUS	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
STIMULUS	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
STIMULUS	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
STIMULUS	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
STIMULUS	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
STIMULUS	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
STIMULUS	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.